HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 199— BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 23 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
27 Aug.	CHINA	—	7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x —	25,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,598
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ...	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
23rd Aug	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,388
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,388
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
24th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
16th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24thAug.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
31st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21	Aug.	3	Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4	Sept.	17	,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18	,,	1	Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30	,,	12	,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	15th Aug	24th Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coastal ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hurnum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Years		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 a. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lis Street Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MATRIC or P. E. strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Sportsman preferred. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Apply to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur State, C. I.
A 29170

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)
A 29171

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, from 1st November, 1927, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the grade of Rs. 150-15-300 per month, with Provident Fund benefits Starting salary according to qualifications. Applicants must be graduates in Engineering of a recognised University, and be able to take classes in Electrical Engineering. Application stating the experience since graduation, and the minimum starting salary expected; should reach the Principal before the 15th September, 1927, at the latest.
A 29167

WANTED—MEN to start manufacturing business at home. Rs. 60/- weekly easily earned. Complete particulars anna stamp. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R404

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wid Custom House Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-14 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.
K1.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 6/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPRESY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1, postage &c. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

WANTED FOR PATNA COLLEGE.

TWO PROFESSORS with special qualifications, one in Indian history and one in modern European history. Applicants should possess qualifications equivalent in standard to a first class honours degree of a British University and should have had experience in teaching advanced students. They should state the lowest terms, which they are prepared to accept. Preference will be given to candidates, who are natives of, or domiciled in, the province of Bihar and Orissa. Applications should be submitted to the PRINCIPAL, Patna College, Patna, E. I. R., before the 15th September, 1927.

G. E. FAWCUS,
Director of Public Instruction.
Bihar and Orissa
Patna,
The 18th August, 1927.
29168

BONA-FIDE PUBLIC AUCTION

BONA-FIDE PUBLIC AUCTION of valuable properties by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert on the premises:

On TUESDAY, 23rd August at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Property at Falkland Road, Area 83½ square yards

SATURDAY, 27th August at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Property at Ghoghari Mohulla, Area 194 square yards.
29144

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DATTATRAYA NARAYAN TULLU, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor and a discharged lunatic, residing at Dhuswadi Girgaon, without the Fort, of Bombay — Deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of Shrikrishna Govind Tullu, residing at Jagannatha's Chawl, Fanas Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, mother and duly appointed guardian of her minor sons Yeshwant Shrikrishna Tullu and Nagesh Shrikrishna Tullu for the purpose of applying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased for the use and benefit of the said minors and limited to the period of one of them attaining the age of Majority. — Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 15th day of August 1927.
29172

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927 and must have completed a school education up to a standard, which is three standards short of matriculation. There will be a qualifying examination conducted in English and a medical test of fitness, at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of two terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to rupees fifty for each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those, who obtain a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates Certificate.

Further information can be obtained from the SECRETARY of the Governing Body, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", c/o Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

29166

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st August, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GODOWNS AT FRERE ROAD, OPPOSITE PRINCES DOCK.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Phirozshaw Pestonji Dadachanji and pursuant to the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of January, 1921, and a Deed of Transfer of Mortgage and Agreement, dated the 8th day of February, 1922 and an Indenture of Additional security and Agreement dated the 2nd day of October, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 23rd Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All those six several pieces of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground, situate at Frere Road, Thana Street and Argyle Road on the Elphinstone Land Estate admeasuring about 7527 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3186 and Cadastral Survey No. 110 of Princess Dock Division with twenty godowns or buildings contiguous with one another and a shed or building erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 4452 and 4452(1), Old Street No. 146 and New Street Nos. 72-74-74a and bounded on the East by Frere Road, on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by the Thana Street and on the South partly by the property of the Trustees partly in the occupation of Khimji Jeewa and partly in the occupation of Cawasji Sorabji Battliwala as lessees and which twenty godowns and shed are in the occupation of several tenants of the Borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT GODHRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:

The whole of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd." (in liquidation) admeasuring about 3 acres and 18 gunthas of leasehold land together with the sheds, buildings structures, and premises standing thereon situate at Godhra, Panchmahal District, bearing Survey No. 1185 and 9 part situate on the road leading to Lunavada and one vertical engine (10 H.P.) by Marshall & Sons and one vertical boiler (60 pressure) and all other machinery, furniture and plants lying on the premises.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO TARACHAND PARASRAM, JEWELLERS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers, handsome and valuable specially made to order household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back and marble top sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, solid brass bedsteads with spring wire and mattresses, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy swing with electric lights and silk tapestry lined, cloth and gown cupboards, large office tables, mirror back screens, hatstands, Jacobean furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the Sale.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT CHOWPATI, OPPOSITE THE BAND STAND, BOMBAY GARAGE BUILDING (MEHER BUILDING) PROPERTY OF J. WILLIAMS, ESQ., OF BOMBAY GARAGE AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, E. lamp, and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oilpaintings, English Ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror side boards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined Pagamoid leather, and full springed, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bed steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the administrators, Messrs. A. F. Sunavalla and D. F. Sunawalla, of the estate of Shaikh Ahmed Haji Hassan deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the the following property:—

All that piece of Fazandari land, admeasuring about 83-1|2 square yards with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road, bearing Collector's No. 14011|12, 14077|78, Survey No. 5587 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2272, Street No. 311, Cadastral Survey No. 961 of Girgaum division and bounded on the East by the house of Putley Mahomed Ali Shah, on the West by the passage, on the North by the house of Esufaly and on the South by the Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the administrators or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd
in
The Freshman
A Pathe Picture
Harold Lloyd Corp

Just the Kind of a Girl That No Fellow Could Forget!

Charming Romance! Worlds of Fun! Thrills!

Just Full of the Things That Make You Happy!

It sweeps you off your feet with enjoyment.

Time:—6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.

Prices: Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, 12 ans. 6 ans. including Tax.
Free list entirely suspended.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

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Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Insect Damage. All buyers. Futures 75 to 62 points higher.

LOCAL:—Some profit-taking. Narrowl Market.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York.—19 August.

October Highest 20.25 (2-25 p.m.) lowest 19.59 (10-22 a.m.).

Market advanced on trade buying, speculative buying short covering, scarcity of contracts and continued bad crop accounts.

New York, 20th August.

October highest 20.95 (11.58 a.m.) lowest 20,40 (10-08 a.m.).

General wave of buying on boll weevil reports.

Liverpool 19th August.

Weather cooler, light to moderate rainfall. Eastern belt and Central belt.

Boll weevil activity mos tserious—(20) our travelling man wires from Arkansas:—Crop deteriorated since 1st August owing to excessive rains and weevil—(3) Some liquidation.

Weather map—Light rains in Texas and in the Eastern belt.

Liverpool, 20th August.

(1) Light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast, Weather too Cool.

(2) Continued buying on bullish crop accounts.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

"Market advance on confirmation insect damage and increased infestation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 20th inst.

"Dallas cable—Best opinion Texas under 4,500,000 bales, Oklahoma under 1,000,000 bales, Arkansas under 1,000,000 bales."

Market sharply advanced on Saturday owing to a bullish Government Boll-weevil report. Although we expect a further substantial advance if next Bureau on 8th Sept. indicates a crop under 13,000,000 bales, a temporary small setback is possible on the ginning report to be issued on 23rd. inst. We are strongly against "short" side, and continue to advise purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under dates as under:—

19th inst.:—"Trade and public are becoming convinced of small crop. Looks higher."

20th inst.:—"Government report about weevil suggests decided reduction in next production forecast. Favour purchase."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th inst. (9-55 a.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Unfavourable weather causing increased weevil damage and attracting trade and speculative buying on large scales. May react some but looks higher eventually."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

On Saturday the New York futures market was taken by surprise of the Government report showing increased boll weevil. There was absolutely no selling pressure and speculators, Bulls, shorts and trade being buyers, prices improved three-fourth of a cent in two hours. At present the Cotton trade has focussed its attention to the dwindling crop prospects, ignoring the increased movement of the new crop. Some well informed friends believe the damage is overestimated and once a means profit taking starts, it will bring heavy offerings. This a question but at present the market is largely influenced by the crop news and when it will be realized that the move was mostly of a "premature Causation," there will b complete reversion of opinion. The crop is passing through a very critical period and still it can be smaller or larger by at least a million bales on eventual weather.

Liverpool, dated the 19th and 20th inst.:—

"New York cables:—Heavy rains Georgia, fears rains Texas and Atlantic States over Sunday, Government weevil reports to-morrow expected bad."

"Government report weevil very progressive doing considerable damage."

"New York cables:—Mills long indifferent now buying, cold nights."

New York 18th, 19th and 20th inst:—

"Weekly weather stand-off, except stresses increasing weevil activity many sections, consider situation serious, favour purchases on reactions."

"New buying good trade demand hardening basis continued damage reports and strength nears caused advance looks higher. Securities steady."

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 22.

Following a continued rise in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 427 and ruled quiet on general profit taking. At the decline there was some buying by Commission houses and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	399	403	399	401
Broach A/M.	427	428	423	327
Oomra D/J.	396	399	396	396
Bengal D/J.	358	360	358	360

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 22.

Following quiet Liverpool advices the local market opened at Rs. 4.

Broach J/A.	402	402/8	402	402
Broach A/M.	425	425/8	424	425/4
Oomra D/J.	395	396	395	395
Bengal D/J.	360	360	359/8	360

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 22.

August	234.10+1.50
November	242.30+2.20
February	245.70+2.50

TRADING HOURS.

Bombay, August 22.

From to-day and until further notice, trading hours in Bombay will be from 11-30 a.m. till 6-30 p.m. daily.

As the Second (American Crop) Ginning Report will be published to-morrow trading is permitted until 12 p.m. (Midnight).

MOLIDAY.

Bombay, August 22.

The local market will remain entirely closed on Thursday the 25th inst. on account of a Jain Holiday "Pashusan."

TENDERS.

Bombay, August 22.

Broach J.A. to-day 200 R-s Total 14,900 Bales.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bengal 361 D/J.				
Broach 428 A/M.				
Broach 401 J/A.				
Oomra 396 D/J.				
Broach	411	407	401	396
S. D.	418	414	408	402
P. A.	415	408	401	395
K. V.	403	400	395	390
Dholera	399	396	391	386
Kalajin	404	400	395	390
Cutch	413	409	405	400
Rajpipla	459	455	451	
Navsari	474	470	466	
Southern		401	397	393
Western				
Comptah		426	422	418

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

100 Ozoburian and Co. Parbhani 380
200 Ozoburian and Co. C. P. L. 402/407
100 Jetha Devji Ujjain 377
100 C. Jeram and Co. Arvi 394
100 Forbes and Co. Anjar 340
200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Africa 405
100 Volkart Bros. Mathia 365
200 N. Fatchalli Kalajin 375
100 A. Damodar and Co. Broach 405
100 H. Nenshi and Co. Morbi 360
200 H. Nenshi and Co. Bagalkot 365
100 Moolji Jetha Tmaner 359
100 Currimbhai and Co. Africa 637

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance	30th April 1927	31st May 1927	30th June 2927	31st July 1927
In District Treasuries	21410	22866	23671	21491
With the Imperial Bank of India	145364	118610	98128	155827
Total	169764	141476	121799	177317

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	19—8 27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,15,287	2,92,352
Central India	97	3,16,008	3 86,142
Barsi and Nagar	195	2,04,250	2,24,691
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,637	74,382
Berar	124	5,76,547	4,79,145
Central Provinces		231,075	2,47,006
Total Oomras	416	17,12 904	17,03,735
Dholera		2,13,387	2,85,198
N.W. Provinces ..		69058	1,31147
Rajputana ..	267	63,258	1,15,823
Sind-Punjab ..	110	1,15,553	2 95,197
Broach ..		2,40 017	3,13,357
Coompta & Dharwar		1,40122	1,66582
Westerns-Northerns	308	74,746	113,976
Cocoanads ..		495	3 124
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1357	48,491	67,765
Persian	9	5,358	6,533
American	14	364,02	17257
Egyptian and African		88,682	84,9 8
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		846	3,700
Total	2481	31,3 ,755	33,07 322

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 18th August

In full pressed Bales.	19—8—27 This year	Last year.
Europe	1,725 4 04,0 9	5,42,582
Japan & China	2,728 15.29,149	18,51,856
Coast Ports	25,950	24,324
Up-country by Rail	1,69,7 8	1,11634
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	9.004	11,352
Total	4 453 21,37.910	25,41,7 5

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, August 22.

Linseed Sept.	10 12 9
Linseed May	11 0 0
Wheat Sept.	7 14 9
Wheat May	7 15 0

Tone.—Quiet but steady ..

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	3.232
Linseed	495
Rape, Rai & Musterseeds	16
Gingellyseeds	289
Groundnuts	2,162
Castorseed	815
Rice	12,166
Myrabollams	15
Cottonseed	3.504
Gram	231
Joowar	2,146
Maize	90
Barley	910
Bajree	2 706
Coal	177 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the Chronicle.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 20.

Wheat Month of Delivery Bhadon Rates 4/7/9.

Wheat Month of Delivery Asuj Rates 4/10/9.

Gram Month of Delivery Asuj Rates 4/0/3.

Barley Month of Delivery Asuj Rates 2/4/6.

Rapeseeds Month of Delivery Bhadon Rates 7/11/0.

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/14 to 4/1, Barley 3/2 to 3/3, Rapeseeds Oil 20/4/0, Cottonseeds 3/14, Rapeseed 7/10 to 7/14.

Market arrival.

Wheat 300 mds. Gram 400 mds. Barley 100 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 22.

Saturday being Janmastami Holiday, the Market remained entirely closed (Kanda and Soda). To-day the market has ruled steady but quiet and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Naringa sh 14/9 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Cobinur sh 14/10 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Aug/Sept. sh 15/ per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C.I.F.:—August sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

September sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.

Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.

Jan/Feb/March sh 15/9 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4. per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 22.

	Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine M. G.		355/60
„ Fine M.G.	350/55	Nov.+21/Dec.+16
„ F. G. M. G.		345/50
ind-Punjab Fine „ „		350/55
„ F. G. „ „		345/50
Wardha-Hingt Fine M. G.		395/98
Nagpur „	395/98	Nov.+33/Dec+23
Yeotmal „		385/90
Arvi	385/90	Nov+25/Dec+15
Amraoti		380/85
KhamgaonAkola	375/80	Nov+17/8Dc+9-10
Mulkapur „		375/78
Khandesh	373/75	Nov.+9Dec.—)
Muthia Fine M.G.	362-65	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality „		385-9.0
Purna Average „		377-80
Parbhani/Sailu „ „		375-80
Indore/Ujjain „ „		375/ 0
Burwah Sanavad „		375/80
Broach Fine M.G.,		410
„ F.G.,		400-5
Westerns Good MG		375/80
„ HG.		
Cambodia Fine M G		420-25
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		395/400
Compta F.G.M.G.		395-400
Dholleras		..
Kadi/Vizagapam		..

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Following easier London Cables, the local market opened quiet but improved in the late trading. The close was as under:—

Ready	56-13-0			
Shravan	56/7	56/13	56/7	56/13
Bhadarwa	56/9	56/15	56/9	56/14
Asho	56/10	57/	56/10	56/15
Shanghai Exchange			2.5 9/16	

GOLD.

Ready	21 8 9
Bhadarwa	21 8 3
Asho	21 8 6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1 5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-dull.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 133 1-2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 167 1/4-

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz. Ready 84.11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.1.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. Selling was miscellaneous. Buyers holding back. Depends upon China
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 3/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 month 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton exchange are as follows:—

	Week-ending 20/8/27 Bales.
Total in Sight	387,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	378,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	115,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,122,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	391,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,4000
East Indian Cotton Stock	11,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,4000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	——
East Indian Cotton Imports	2,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	134,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	226,000

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

The seventy-fourth report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (The Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited) was presented to the Shareholders at the Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting held in Tokyo on Friday, 27th May, 1927, from which a few extracts are given below:—

NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

The Directors submit to you the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, for the term ending the 31st March, 1927 The net profit, after providing for the depreciation on the fleet, for insurance and funds for ships' structual repairs, amounts to Yen 3,089,523,70, including Yen 301,306.61 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:

Legal reserve fund Yen 140,000.00; Directors' and auditors' fees Yen 80,000.99; Dividend (8 per cent per annum) Yen 2,570,000.00; Total Yen 2,790,000.00, leaving a balance of Yen 299,523.70 to be carried forward to the next account.

Assets:—Unpaid capital Yen 42,000,000.00; Reduced book value of fleet Yen 58,636,276.11 Reduced book value of launches, barges, etc Yen 635,873.15; Land and buildings Yen 18,077,429.09 Ships' stores in stock Yen 943,225.96; Public loans and other securities Yen 27,374,732.48 Cash at banks and in hand Yen 8,275,153.61; Sundry debtors Yen 11,872,961.69 Total Yen 167,815,652.09.

Liabilities:—Share capital Yen 106,250,000.00; Insurance fund Yen 10,175, 801.85; Ships' structural repair fund Yen 7,318,732.48; Legal reserve fund Yen 17,840,000.00; Dividend equalization fund Yen 6,750,000.00; Special reserve Yen 211,000,00; Fund for training, protection and encouragement of seamen Yen 609,291.76; Pension fund Yen 6,369,819.04; Sundry creditors Yen 9,201,483.26; Amount brought forward from last account Yen 301,306.61; Net profit for the half-year Yen 2,788,217.09; Yen 167,315,652.09.

STOCKS AND SHARES

STEADY UNDERTONE

MILL SHARES: Aug. 22.

The cloth prices being not in line with improvement in the prices of raw cotton, the Cotton Mill Shares did not find many buyers. Outside support continues on a small line end operators are not inclined to add to their holdings. The undertone is steady.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Cement and Manganese Shares ruled steady. Andhra Valley shares declined to Rs. 800 Tata Power closed unchanged. Imperial Bank shares ruled steady. Tata Iron Shares ruled steady.

SECURITIES:

There was slightly better enquiry and prices ruled fluctuated within a narrow range. The tone continues easy.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 29-8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (500) .p.c. 140.0
Imperial Contributory (£25 Pd.) 16 p.c. 350.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29-8.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Oudran Cement (250) 192-8
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172-8
Katni Cement (40) (D) 620.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1090.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O.(1,000) 555.
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548|12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17.12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 807/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 400.
Apollo (30) nil, 6, 5.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 942-8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 548-12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 485
Central (100) 20, 425.
Crescent (100) 208/12
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 141-4.
Dawan (250) 80, 725.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 921-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 136-4.
Indore Malwa (100) 378-xd.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 233/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1290
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 125
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 137/8.
Meyer Sassoon)160) 90.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 230, 261-4
Pearl Mill (230) 575
Phoenix (100) 10, 395.
Simplex (100) 175.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 25|8
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 821-4.
Swan Mills (100) 153/12.
Tata Mills (100) 81-14.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 2875
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 273-12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125) Rs. 106 156-4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8 238-12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 206-4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-100 — 25-12.
Jost Engingering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 26 1|25|26.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 699/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-10.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 92.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 51|4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 160.
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/12/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates 1st Sept. Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75/12 1945/55 Rs. 107/3. pet cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

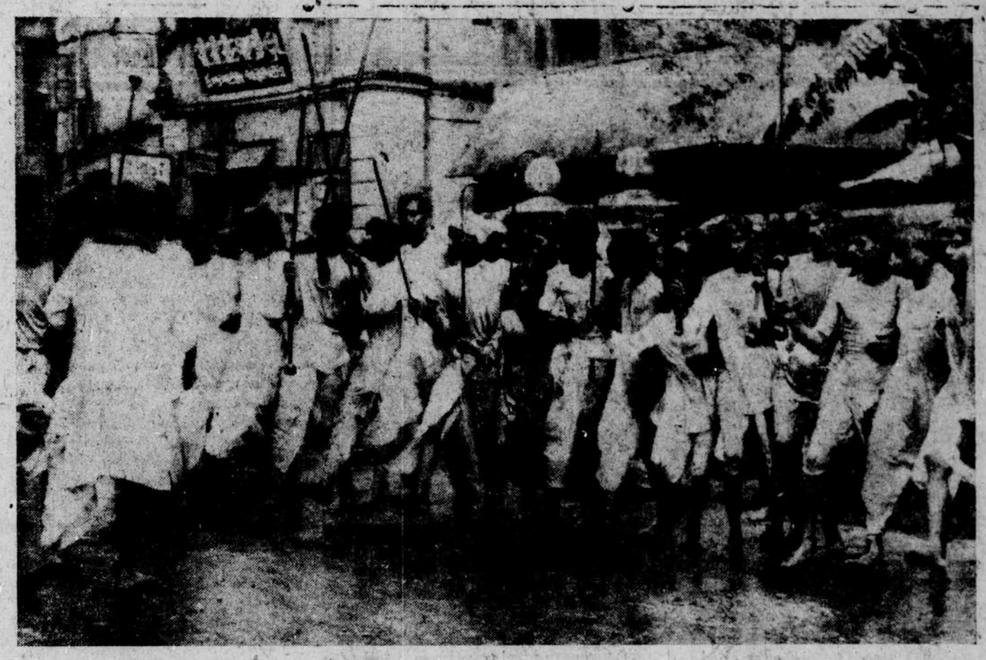
	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

"GOVINDA GOPALA."



"Chronicle" Photos.
Hundreds of "Govinda" parties, formed chiefly of Maratha workmen, moved from place to place singing and dancing on Saturday which was the birth-day of Lord Krishna. (Left) Breaking a pot of whey, a ceremony which is attended with dances. (Right) A typical dance party.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON EXTENDS.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Sind depression has caused moderately heavy rain in lower Sind and extension of the monsoon into Baluchistan. It is now becoming unimportant. The depression at the head of the Bay is shallow but rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces, East Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The Arabian Sea current remains active along the west coast but is weak over the Deccan. Locally heavy rains has fallen on the Kumaon Hills and weather is slightly unsettled the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces East, Sind, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Coast North and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces West, Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North Punjab Hills, Baluchstan, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Tavoy four, Diamond Island one and a half, Akyab one, Bhamo two, Maymyo three quarters, Cuttack one inch, Sambalpur three quarters, Hazaribagh two, Darbhanga one and a half, Dehra Dun two, Harnai a quarter, Karachi two, Mount Abu one and a half, Deesa, Bombay a half, Karwar and Vizagapatam one.—A.P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.49, Fort 0.90, J. J. Hospital 0.35.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 54.19, Fort 68.64 J. J. Hospital 53.49.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 43.06, Fort 48.10 J. J. Hopital 46.15.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 55.86, Fort 81.06, J. J. Hopital 65.84.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.749 inches (0.11 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.667 inches (.026 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.045

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (0.6 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.82 inches

Total rainfall during the year 54.26 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22ND AUGUST. 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature was higher than usual in the southwestern districts and the minimum in the submontane region.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 1.91 inches of rain, Jodhpur 0.15 inches Mount Abu 1.27 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in lower Sind and generally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.12 inches of rain and Deesa 0.52 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Cutch and north Gujarat and higher in central Kathiawar; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.26 inches of rain, Chanda 0.13 inches and Raipur 3.51 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily cuouded. The air is drier than usual in the west of the area. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid region: the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.49 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.17 inches, Marmagao 0.14 inches, and Karwar 1.10 inches. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.3 deg. and a minimum of 76.5 deg., both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.13 inches of rain and Nizamabad 0.10 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual at Nizamabad and the maximum alone at Hyderabad; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Peninsula and weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Sind, Rajputana and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.50 inches at Mangalore, 0.11 inches at Calicut, 0.59 inches at Cochin, 0.10 inches each at Trivandrum and Masulipatam.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probable in Rajputana, Gujarat and lower Sind.

THE RECENT PILGRIMAGE

There has been considerable difference in the various reports about the recent Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca. Generally these reports are contradictory of one another. The reason is quite obvious. There is no official reports about it and the reports that generally are given by the returning pilgrims are either based on insufficient information or are coloured by their religious beliefs. It is now fairly known that there are two sections of Indian Muslims viz. these who support Ibn-i-Saood and those who are against his rule in Hejaz. The nature of the reports generally depends on the party-feelings of the pilgrim. The "Khilafat Daily" has brought to light many things which were not either known before this or if they were known they were not confirmed. Recently a large number of pilgrims were brought back to India by the steamer 'Dara' Among the pilgrims were also Maulana Rasheeduddin, Maulana Hameeduddin and Maulvi Sheikh Mohamed. A representative of the 'Khilafat' had an interview with them. These gentlemen cannot be accused of having any bias against Ibn-Saud, because if their religious beliefs are to be considered they are similar to those of Ibn-i-Saood. When they were questioned whether they entertained any hopes of an improvement in Hejaz, Maulvi Mohamed described the failure of a conference held in Mecca for this purpose. Reports had already been received that owing to the scarcity of water hundreds pilgrims died this year, but they were still unconfirmed. When the represenattive put the question whether it was true, Maulvi Mohamed confirmed it. According to his estimate at least 7000 pilgrims must have died in 'Arofat'. The reason was the scarcity of water as well as the provalance of desenses.

As to the hope of improvement of affairs in Hejaz Mauvi Mohamed seems to be pessimistic. In his own words, "It cannot be asserted definitely whether the Sultan wants really to do away with these irregularities. But as it seems there is very little hope of improvement in the near future." The policy of the Government is to extract as much money from the pilgrims as it can. And the irony of fate is that it is not spent for the welfare of the pilgrims. I heard that guineas were exported to Nejd from Hejaz."

POLITICAL FAIRS

Maulana Abdul-Majid B.A. writes in his Urdu weekly 'Sneh".

Not long ago the anniversaries of Shivaji and Mohamed bin Qasim were celebrated with great pomp throughout the country; The great enthusiasm showed, as if in the opinion of the organisers these were the means of establishing Hindu or Muslim Raj in the country. The views that Maulana Sayed Suleiman Nadvi has expressed on this topic are worth every consideration by Indians. He says "The Arya Samajists have purposely tried to celebrate the anniversaries of the Hindu heroes who opposed the Musalmans successfully. No sane Indian can see what are the benefits in our present condition of creating hatred and rousing feelings of animosity against the Musalmans successfully. No sane Indian can see what are the benefits in our present condition of creating hatred and rousing feelings of animosity against Kings who are dead and Kingdoms which exist, no more. These things cannot but result in hurting the feelings of the sister of communities. The Muslims are tryng to follow the same method, and this year in Sindh and some of the outlying districts Mohamed Bin Qasim Sakfi's anniversary was celebrated. The Hindus in Deccan celebrated Shivaji's terecentenary and the Musalmans in reply to it are trying to hold a fair in memory Auraggzeib. We are sorry that we cannot support this movment. The number of religious fairs is not small among the Muslims and there is no need of adding to this number a few more 'Political fairs' which in the long run are bound to turn into religious celebrations. This copying will not help Muslims in any way; but instead it is bound to introduce new evils into our religion."

"We have no right," says Maulana Abdulmajid, to say anything to our Hindu friends. But we can say this much to our co-religionists, that if they are so fond of celebrating the anniversaries of the servants of Islam, then it will be far better to celebrate the anniversaries of saints like Khwaja Mojmuddin of Ajmere and Sheikh Ahmed of Sirhind than those of Mahomed of Gazni and Mahomed Ghori. Political conquests are like whirlwinds. For a moment they are at their height but only in the next moment they disappear. The real conquests are of those who conqured the hearts of men and not ruled over there bodies-merely.

BAHISHKRIT HITKARINI SABHA

BOMBAY GOVERNOR DONATES RS. 250.

Dr. B. R. Ambedker has received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

Government House, ganeshkhind, 19th August 1927.

Dear Mr. Ambedkar,—I am very grateful to you for letting me see, at my request, a copy of the report of the Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha.

I have read the report with great interest, and fully recognise that the Sabha is doing excellent work in its efforts for the uplift of the Depressed Classes of the Bombay Presidency.

The first and all-important step in assisting the depressed classes is undoubtedly that of education, and I heartily commend the proposals of the Sabha to open Hostels in different parts of the Presidency. This, hower, cannot be done without a considerably large expenditure tuat that available through the present funds of the Sabha, and I therefore hope that you and the members will be successful in raising the necessary money from public.

I should like to give a donation [illegible] Sabha, and am enclosing you herewith a cheque for Rs. 250/-.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd). Leslie Wilson.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 23RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you are fickle minded and easily excitable. You flit from one task to another and seldom finish the tasks or schemes in hand, leaving many of them half done or quarter finished. The bee industrious and knows by instinct that by flitting from one good flower to another it will suck the best essence out of them, but you are not gifted with such a power, and do not take the essence (by, say, osculatory efforts) from human flowers, hence your failure in the realm of fairyland. You will get an ugly fay, and will wail something like "O, Lord Almighty, what did I do that. Thou hast given me such a witch?". It's no use bewailing the Fates. According to Eastern philosophers what is stamped on your forehead on the sixth day of your birth must happen. You were born in a hovel, hence Luxmi Devi, the Goddess of Fortune, turned away her back, when she shed the lustre of her divine presence in your Black-hole, and after stamping in disgust a few bad had "allotments" (just as a disgruntled or sleepy postman at a post office stamp half-heartedly letters and there is nothing to be seen thereon except a blotch of ink or faint streaks of an imaginary circle,) she went away in a huff. The Goddess goes to Luxmi Villasses or Kailas Bhuvans of Rajahs and Maharajahs with hearty smiles and stamps something like this on the future Maharajahs or Princes: "Five crores a year" "Two crores of rupees and one lakh of diamonds" "One crore rupees and 1,000 damsels?, etc. So beware, and when you expect some cherubs in your family make the surroundings ideal for the proper reception of the Devi. This fact is ignored by many Indians, hence the misery of the bulk of India's children. And wiseacres are uselessly blaming Sircar Maabap that "even after the rule of a century and a half they are not able to remove the grining poverty of the masses" and all such rubbish!

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE SCHEME

MR. KAMALKANT D. MEHTA, Bhavnagar, gets the prize for correct answer to question No. 8: Will Mahatma Gandhi be able to visit Gujarat before 20th instant? Answer: No.

MR. Z. A. BARNI, Bombay, gets the prize for correct answer to question No. 12: On which date was the first issue of "The Chronicle" published? Answer: March 3, 1913.

No correct answers to question No. 14 were received.

SWIMMING COMPETITION.

The Sixth Annual Thirteen Miles Swimming Competition will be held in the river Ganges, under the auspices of the Aheeritolla Club on Sunday the 11th. September.

In former years the course of the competition was from Kharda, Syamsunder Ghat to Aheeritolla Ghat, Calcutta, but this year it has been extended, for the convenience of the competitors and to make up for the correct measurement of the course, up to Barrackpore Ghat; accordingly this year's course will be from Barrackpore Ghat to Aheeritolla Ghat.

The entrance fee is Rs. 8 only; military half free. No entry will be accepted after 1st. September 1927. The competitors will be medically examined on Sunday the 4th September.

As in previous years, all arrangements will be made for the safety and comfort of the competitors. For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary; Aheeritolla Club. Aheeritolla Street, Calcutta. The prize distribution ceremony for the last competition will be held very shortly.

(Continued from Column 6.)

R Merally and Sons, 200 ewts linseed oil cake Grindlay and Co. 40 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 162 bales hemp D M Doongaji, 914 ewt groundnuts Ajmeera and Co., 110 ewt metal scrap ingots F Khem, 800 bags wheat and fine pollards Bombay Co.

For Marseilles: 2000 ewt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus: 16 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills.

S S Dumala for London: 1100 ewt groundnut oil cakes B H Lele, 2100 ewt linseed oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 1200 ewt groundnut oil cakes and 4539 ewt linseed oil cakes N V Veimohomed.

For Hull: 2000 ewt castorseed Volkart Bros., 1300 ewt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Greenock: 40000 ewt linseeds D Sassoon and Co.

For Liverpool: 2250 ewt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 2000 ewt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 25 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai, 13200 ewt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 1100 ewt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

For Glasgow: 400 ewt linseed oil cakes and 750 ewt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 2200 ewt linseed oil cakes, 6600 ewt linseed oil cakes and 500 ewt groundnut oil cakes N V Veimohmed.

For Marseilles: 150 ewt gum kadaya E Virjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 22.

S S Genova Maru from Nagoya. Agents N Y Kaisha:—22 bales shirting, 138 cases glassware, 213 cases porcelain, 13 cases porcelain toys, 16 cases porcelain whistles.

From Osaka: 10 cases spun silk yarn, 20 cases pearl button, 271 cases and 534 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases cotton drill, 315 bales G.C. sheeting, 10 cases jintan, 23 cases bobins, 15 cases yellow metal leaves, 128 cases celluloid bangles, 150 cases brass circles, 15 cases rubber balls, 12 cases canned goods, 20 cks toys, 9 cases tin mirror, 20 pkgs glue, 80 bales G.C. shirting, 91 cases cotton hosiery, 35 cases enamelled ware, 85 cases cotton teams, 28 cases toys, 28 cases glass tubes, 253 cases and 20 bags glass ware, 50 cases E.G. bottles, 197 cases glass bangles, 9 cases provisions, 15 bags rice, 35 cases enamel ware, 500 cks red lead, 340 bales straw boards, 18 cases can-

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

S S Clan Macbean, Worthington, Liverpool.
S S Iris, Coerson, Rangoon.
S S Rangoon Maru, Azuva, Kobe.
S S Gamaria, Watson, London.
S S Weirbank, Murray, Galveston.
S S Kohinoor, Martoch, Java.
S S Cracovia, Jurin, Trieste.
S S Redderkerk, Coerkemp, Karachi.
S S Maur, Hamland, Bangkok.
S S Lampa, Neab, Freementle.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Bassein.
S S Drachenfels, Muller, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

S S Naringa, Prince, Calcutta.
S S Granhandel, Carton, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

August 22.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Lornaston for Antwerp.
Steamer Tampa for New York.

S S Clan Macbean: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macbean arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Iris: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Iris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Rangoon Maru: The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gamaria, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Weirbank: The Graham T. Co.'s seamer Weirbank arrived in harbour yesterday from Galveston, with a cargo of cotton.

S S Kohinoor: The T M Co.'s steamer Kohinoor arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Cracovia: The L T Co.'s steamer Cracovia arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ridderkerk: The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Ridderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Maur: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Tampa: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tampa arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle with a cargo of wheat.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Drachenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Naringa: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Naringa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Granhandel: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Granhandel will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 22.

S S China for London:—31 bales cow hides R Merally and Sons, 19 bales cow hides A H L Tharia, 10 bales goat skins H R Rahamanbhai, 21 bdles lamb skins H Habibullahoff, 11 bales goat skin and 2 bales sheep skins H R Rahamanbhai, 2 bdles samacha skins, 1 bdle karsak skins, and 1 bdle wolf and cat skin H A W Sawal, 35 bales lamb ekins Cox and King Ltd., 9 bdles lamb skins, 1 bdle fox skins and 1 bdle jackal skins H Eliasoff, 3 bdes carpets H Eliasoff, 52 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., 104 cwt turmerie Pohoomal Bros., 25 cwt gum olibanum H A Mowjee and Co., 450 cwt groundnut [illegible]

HIGH COURT

MR. DADACHANJI'S APPLICATION FOR MERCY.

PETITION TO GOVT. AGAINST CHIEF JUDGE

Further hearing was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgoker of the application for mercy made by Mr R. K. Dadachanji, a Parsi Pleader who was suspended for four years in December 1925 by the High Court for professional misconduct.

Opposing the application, Mr. P. B. Shingne the Government Pleader referred to a petition made by Mr. Dadachanji to the Government when the above case was pending, praying for appointment of a commission under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act for making a public enquiry into the conduct of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, or for sanction to prosecute him under S. 197, Criminal Procedure Code. The petition was forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court and then returned to Mr. Dadachanji who had withdrawn it.

Mr. Shingne said he had received permission of the Government to adduce as secondary evidence the notes of the petition made by the Registrar.

NEITHER HONEST NOR STRAIGHTFORWARD.

Mr. Shingne characterised Mr. Dadachanji's action in sending the petition to Government behind the back of the High Court as neither honest nor straightforward."

Mr. O'Gorman objected to the document going in, on the ground that it was a fresh matter which did not form part of the original charges against the applicant.

Their Lordships ruled that they were admissible.

Mr. O'Gorman argued, that the appplicant had lodged as it were a cross complaint against that judge.

Chief Justice: The petitioner also wrote grossly improper letters to the judges, and a state of terrorism was imposed on their minds.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the Privy Council had before them the fact of those letters.

The Chief Justice: They had not before them some of the very worst letters. The Privy Council had imperfect facts before them, and that is the whole trouble.

Mr. O'Gorman submitted that the petition contained certain political grievances which could only be dealt with by the Government. The present petition was for asking mercy and he hoped the Court would not be influenced by the fresh matter now introduced. He tendered on behalf of his client complete apology for the latter's past conduct.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

A PLEADER SUSPENDED

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

An application was made before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court by Mr. P.B. Shingne, the Government Pleader praying that the pleader's sanad of Mr. Dolat Jairam Mantri be taken away.

Mr. Mantri who is also a solicitor was found guilty by the High Court of professional misconduct as an attorney in respect of Rs. 70,020 which he held in trust on behalf of certain charities of his caste, and which he had misappropriated. His name was ordered to be struck off the rolls of the attorneys of the High Court some months back.

As a sequel to that order the Government Pleader made the present application to have his sanad as a plader taken away.

Their Lordships directed that his sanad as a pleader be taken away.

SMUGGLING OF REVOLVER

DETERRENT SENTENCE.

On a charge of smuggling a revolver and 50 cartridges, Abdul Hakeem one of the ship's crew, who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning per s.s. "Razmak" was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

Mr. H. B. Spencer who conducted the prosecution stated that the Customs Preventive Officer, had noticed one of the wooden boxes belonging to the accused had a false bottom which when opened was found to contain the revolver and the 50 cartridges. The accused had no license to possess fire arms. He was therefore arrested.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charge, said that the box was taken possession of by him at Aden where he boarded the ship, he found the box unclaimed by anybody on the ship and therefore used it for putting his clothes in. He stated that he did not know that the box had a false bottom and that it contained fire-arms.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused on the charge against him.

Mr. Spencer, pressing for a deterrent sentence referred to a letter received from the Secretary of State for India to the Provincial Governments on the subject advising the imposition of "adequate sentences in suitable cases."

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to two months' additional hard labour.

FRANTIC BID FOR LIBERTY

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER INJURED IN ATTEMPT.

Frantic efforts made by an under-trial prisoner to escape from the prisoner's Dock in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, was the cause of considerable sensation created in the Court on Monday morning.

It appears that Narayan Meghraj a young Goojerati who was arrested on a charge of house-breaking and attempted theft was brought to the Court to be tried on the charge against him and was placed in the Dock, keeping him waiting for his turn. While in the Docks, the accused attempted to jump over the iron railings of the Docks and escape. But while doing so he was seriously injured in his hand. He was rearrested by the police and was removed to the Hospital for treatment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL

CASE ADJOURNED TO SEPT 5

The case in which Malkabai alias Bismillabai, Mrs. Mary Meyers and Mrs. Norah Budd alias Mrs. Norah Smith, the three women connected with a Turkish Bath and a Massage Institute were charged with kidnapping a married girl came up for further hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourt Court at Girgaum on Monday.

It will be recalled that one Suleman Hasan of Satara sent his wife with his father a month ago to Bombay and they came and put up with Malkabai the first accused who is their relative. The father-in-law then returned leaving the girl with Malkabai. When shortly after that Suleman came to Bombay he learnt that Malkabai was conducting a "Turkish Bath" at Watson's Annexe. He, therefore, removed his wife to his sister's house at Gowalia Tank on August 1, but the former disappeared from there the next day. Malkabai was asked about the girl's whereabouts, but it was alleged, she refused to say anything. Suleman then complained to the police who arrested Malkabai on August 4. She then gave certain information on the strength of which the police searched a 'Massage Institute' at Meadows Street run by Mrs. Meyers. The girl was found in a room on the third floor. Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Budd alleged to have been employed by Malkabai were arrested by the police.

When the case was called on Monday, the prosecuting Inspector applied for a short adjournment.

The defence not objecting hearing was fixed for September 5.

The other case in which Malkabai was charged with attempt to commit suicide when in police custody was also postponed to the same date.

Mr. Nabiullah who appeared for the first and the second accused then applied for the return of the moneys of his clients seized by the police. He stated that the cases had nothing whatever to do with the money in question.

As the police wanted time the case for this particular purpose was adjourned till Tuesday.

LICHMORE ACQUITTED.

CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS

Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers who was tried on a charge of criminal breach of trust or in the alternative of cheating in respect of Rs. 7,694-6-0 preferred against him by Ahmed Gani, a partner in the firm of Ahmed Abba Kahra was ordered to be asqutted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The prosecution story was that the complainant in March 6, 1926, entered into a contract to purchase from the accused 100 tons of corrugated iron sheets at the rate of Rs. 15-14 per cwt. The accused sent four invoices concerning 50 tons which were expected to arrive per s.s. "Bassano," on May 4. The accused, it was alleged wanted money in advance, but as that was refused, he represented it to the complainant on June 3, that he was in need of money and that if he received payment he would utilise the money for obtaining shipping documents from his Bank and give delivery of the 50 tons of iron sheets mentioned in the invoices. The complainant thereupon paid him Rs. 15,417-0-3 but he returned the draft in respect of only 25 tons, thus misappropriating Rs. 7,694-6-0.

Acquitting the accused of the charge against him, the Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment that the complainant's version about the payment of Rs. 15,417-0-3 to the accused was not corroborated by any evidence before the Court. The Magistrate was convinced that the complainant had told falsehood in the course of his evidence and he believed that the case was brought against the accused when the latter was in embarrassing condition with a view to squeeze out as much money from him as possible.

THREE-LOOM SYSTEM

"WORKERS MUST NOT SUFFER."

MR. N.M. JOSHI'S OPINION

BOMBAY, Aug. 22

Asked for his views regarding the introduction of the three-loom system in Indian mills, Mr. N. M. Joshi, who is at present in Simla, writes:—

As the workers in other countries, including not only England, but even Japan manage even more than three looms, I think the workers in India also will have to follow suit; but before the workers agree to the proposals for being given more looms to manage, they will be perfectly justified in demanding that conditions suitable for the management for more looms shall be provided by the Mill-owners. They will even be justified in demanding that the rates of wages should not be lowered. Even when the rates are not lowered, if the workers begin to manage more looms, the millowners will gain something, by way of reduction in supervisory staff, and by way of reduction of certain other overhead charges. And I think they should be content with this gain

CONDITIONS OF COMPROMISE.

The labour costs in India to-day are lower than those in Lancashire. I have unfortunately no figures as regards labour costs in Japan. Although there is no justification for the reduction of rates, if the workers' total monthly wages are increased adequately when they begin to manage three looms, I shall be ready to examine the rates with the Millowners by way of compromise. There is no doubt that the introduction of the three-looms plan will ultimately mean reduction of the number of men employed; but the hardship of this result can be avoided by the gradual introduction of this system. The services of none of the present workers should be dispensed with; but when a mill intro- not take up new men for some period. The expression of these views should not be supposed, in any way, to be a judgment of the present strike in Bombay as I do not know what the actual issues in the dispute are.—Free Press.

MILL-OWNERS DELEGATE'S IN SIMLA

MOVE TO SUBSTITUTE "PROTECT" FOR "SAFEGUARD"

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The delegates of the mill-owners are in Simla in connection with the discussions on the tariff bills which will be referred to select committees. It is understood that the mill-owners will try to secure amendment of the preamble to substitute the word "protect" in place of "to safeguard" the industry, and also amendment of the ariff schedule with a view to raise the duty on piece-goods to 15 per cent. Amendment to a money bill can, however, be moved only with the consent of the Government.—A. P.

MOTILALJI SAILS FOR EUROPE ON 31ST

SIMLA, August 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru sails for Europe on the 31st August.—A. P.

FINED AND BOUND OVER FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Three Parsis Bomon Irani, a cook, Pheroze Engineer and Homi Limboowalla were put up on Monday morning before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Khan Saheb Kurtay and Mr. Katrak at Mazagaon Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour. Inspector Kent explained that the locality of Wadia Street, Byculla, inhabited by many Parsis, continually complained of the disorderly behaviour of some Parsi youths, and on Saturday last at 10 p.m. Mr. Kent, on receiving information drove into Wadia Street and arrested the three accused who were quite rowdy and disorderly. The sister of the third accused informed the Court that her brother was a "ne'er-do-well," threatened her and her aged father with a clasp knife and put up other rowdies to molest her. Khan Saheb Kurtay asked the accused the reason of this reckless behaviour, but the accused insolently replied, that he was willing to leave home and earn his livelihood by carrying corpses to the Tower of Silence. The third accused was bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of six months and the first two accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

GAMBLERS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

Paying a surprise visit on the morning of Saturday last, to certain localities in Nagpada, Inspector Gole of the Nagpada Police Station noticed two men Shaik Kadar and Gulamalli accepting double and treble bets on the horses due to run last Saturday evening at Poona. They were arrested immediately and placed before Khan Saheb Curtay and Mr. Katrak, Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday morning, and were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or to undergo 3 weeks' hard labour.

A GREAT INDIAN.

LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG

SARASWATS' TRIBUTE

The Anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was held in the Hall of the Samuha on Saturday last. The President of the Samuha Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar in welcoming the President of the evening the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, said, "the late Mr. Telang has left us a legacy which we may well emulate. If Almighty God had spared him some years more he would have been our best and safest guide." With these few remarks, he requested the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar to occupy the chair, which he did amidst cheers from those assembled. Mr. Patkar then called upon Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, ex-Judge of Baroda, to address the meeting.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar said: "It is 34 years since that great man has passed away, and, I will try as best as my memory will help me to place before you some traits of his character which impressed me the most. To begin with, his College career was exceedingly brilliant. Doctor Bhandarkar was his examiner in Sanskrit at the Intermediate and F. A. Examinations and he had said that Mr. Telang has satisfied him in these examinations, but, at the B.A. examination Mr. Telang had quite disappointed him, the reason being the innumerable subjects which he had read up for that examination together with his habit of extra reading. His beautiful essays which impressed his Professors very much at the College gave promise even at that early stage of the great and brilliant future that awaited him. Mr. Telang in his explanation as to why he could not secure the first class used to humorously remark about Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai Desai's inconvenient habit of topping the list. It is not proper to make invidious distinctions but, the difference between the two careers is really noteworthy—the one rising to be the Chief Judge at Baroda and the other occupying the Bench of the High Court.

A HAPPY CHOICE.

When he passed the LL.B. examination, a question arose as to whether he should enrol himself as an advocate or practise as a pleader. His dislike of the Modi script made him decide in favour of the former, and ultimately he was enrolled as an advocate, in spite of the fact that he had to compete with a glaxy of eminent European counsels such as Anstey, Sir Andrew Scoble, Latham and many others. That the choice was a happy one can be judged from the success which crowned his efforts, and ultimately resulted in his being raised to the Bench. Sir Michael Westropp, the then Chief Justice, was a great discerner of talents, and, he was not long in picking up Mr. Telang, more particularly, when he was satisfied as to his sound moral character essential for a judge. He soon recommended him for the Judgeship, and Mr. Telang was elevated to the Bench.

I take it that it was the hand of Providence which decided his choice. Mr. Telang had developed in him the power of accurate thinking and clear expression. He also pressed into service his delectible powers in detecting flaws in the arguments for and against any points both in and outside the Court. He was a great Sanskrit scholar, and, this helped him in elucidating many knotty points of Hindu Law in particular, and his decisions in many important cases of Hindu Law, which came up before him for decision are to this day even standing monuments of his great scholarship. His advice to pleaders appearing before him was always to differentiate the good, the bad and the indifferent points at their command, and press, vigourously those points alone which were really good, and make a passing or cursory reference to the others which tended to create a favourable impression upon the Judge.

He was a great impromptu speaker, and all his speeches show his extensive reading and wonderful grasp of the subject. He was a conscientious student, a great Sanskrit Scholar, a sound jurist and a social reformer. He was a great and good man, a kind and generous soul, and even when people played him false he was as kind as before. That showed the magnanimity of the soul that had worked for the good of the country."

The Secretary then announced the Donations received from the different Donors, and thereafter the distribution of prizes to the prize-winners at the hands of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar took place.

A GEAT INDIAN AND LAWYER.

The President, Mr. S. S. Patkar, in the course of his address said that he had not personal contact with that great and good man. His information was all culled from biographies. He was thankful to the members of the Samuha for giving him that opportunity of paying humble tribute to the departed. He was a great Indian, a scholar, an educationist, a lawyer and jurist, a social reformer and a politician.

He was a great Sanskrit scholar and had made a special study of the "Bhagvat Gita" and "Shankar Bhasya." He had studied philosophers like Mill, Huxley, Tyndel, and Spencer. Nothing definite is known about his religion, whether he believed in the old orthodox Hindu religion, but, it might be said of him that the study of these philosophers made him of a rationalistic bent of mind. He edited Bhartrahari's Shatkar and Mudrarakshyas, and, his essay "whether Ramayan was copied from Homer" showed his deep study and love of research which cultivated his mind and widened his horizon. Accurate thinking and sharp mental faculties had developed his critical faculties and that could be seen in the report of the Education Commission and from his work in the University. He was the life and soul and one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. His life was a beacon light to the whole of India. In social reform his policy of the line of least resistance was much misunderstood. He never advanced it as a principle of action, but as a system to be followed by individuals and corporators in avoiding obstacles. Sir Raymond West had written about him that the Judges of the High Court used to consult him whenever he did not appear for either party. Sir Charles Sergant used to say of him that he was more fitted for the Bench than for the Bar. His judgments on Hindu Law and Jurisprudence are monuments of his learning.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" PASSENGERS.

MANAGEMENT REPUDIATES ILL-TREATMENT.

In regard to the alleged ill treatment meted out to the passengers of s.s. Khandalla" in June last as published in the "Chronicle" of Thursday, Sir Leslie Hudson, Managing Director of the B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" repudiating the statement said the Company had employed between 80 to 150 coolies to carry the luggage of the passengers on board the ship free of charge and it was not true that the passengers were charged exorbitantly by the Company's coolies. The Company did not allow private coolies as they some times sat over the passengers' seats and thus inconvenience the genuine passengers. It was also exaggeration, he said to say that it took two days for the passengers to sort our their luggage. If they marked their luggage it would certainly facilitate their wnr Sir Leslie, however, assured our representative that if the passengers point out a particular person who took bribe or extorted money from them the matter would be investigated.

The Company also did not allow friends and relatives of the passengers on board the ship as a great number of them rushed to the dock which had a limited capacity and inconvenienced the passengers.

WELL DONE, DR. ANSARI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Poor" Doctor Ansari—what a pity he has diagnosed the case so well, and has given the right prescription.

But to-day is the day of political claptrap. The atmosphere of claps, and worldly wise men will say "what a fool to minimise thus his chances to the highest honour his country can bestow upon him?" I think for this alone he should be named "President," and even if he gets the slip, while the presidents will be forgotten, Ansari, the man will be remembered.

Well done Dr. Ansari!—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

INDIAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

At a preliminary meeting of the recently formed Indian Textile Association held on Saturday, the draft rules and regulations which were circulated among the members were discussed at great length and adopted with slight changes.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	August 22.
Previous Closing Rate	21.17
To-day's Opening Rate	21.10
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	21.11
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

	August 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.76
To-day's Opening Rate	10.93
Difference	+.17
To-day's Closing Rate	10.95
Difference	+.19
Broach Expectation	426

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 22.
Silver Ready	24 15 0
	1 Anna Lower
Silver Forward	24 15 0
	2 Annas Lower

Tone of Market.—India Sold.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Corporation's Address to Mr. Andrews on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, 5-40 p.m. C. J. Hall.

Rovers Football Cup: Gordon Highlanders vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Football Cup, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

The s.s. "China" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 84. Total mortality this day last year was 117.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswamandi of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita", at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswa tColony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

DASHA SHRIMALI VIDYARTHI BHUVAN.

A meeting of the past and present students of the Bhuvan was held at the above place in the afternoon on Saturday last, Mr. Manilal Kothari presiding. He dwelt at length on "Students and their duties towards the Samaj" and pointed out what kind of Samaj Sevaks the country expected from them all.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" via Tuticorin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Halesius" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 28th inst.

HUSBAND'S SUICIDE AFTER SHOOTING WIFE

DARBHANGA, Aug. 22.

An Anglo-Indian is reported to have shot himself as well as his wife at Samastipur, junction of the B. and N. W. Railway. It appears that the deceased who was out of employment for some time past, was staying with his father-in-law, together with his wife. He was intending to go out in search of a job and wanted to take his wife along with him. But this was objected by his father-in-law. On this, hot words passed between them, resulting in this tragedy.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Cordoba (Argentina).—A bomb exploded in the Ford workshops. The walls of the building were blown out, and the adjacent houses partly wrecked, it is believed as a protest against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Tokio.—Twenty arrests were made at the demonstration to protest against Sacco and Vanzetti execution as speeches were considered too vitriolic. Ten members of the deputation who were proceeding to the American embassy to present the protest were also arrested at the Embassy, where many threatening letters have been received. The embassy is closely guarded.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

It is understood it has been agreed after consultation with the Justice Party leader that the wording of the no-confidence motion to be moved in the Madras Council to-morrow by the Leader of the Opposition shall be as follows: "that the Ministry do not possess the confidence of the House, and that therefore their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of responsible Government."—A. P.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India. Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1923, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY AUGUST 23, 1927.

THE 18D. RATIO.

Our readers may be surprised at the heading to this article, as the general impression is that this is now a dead issue. We are, on the contrary, inclined to think that the question will prove to be still a very live one, as the members of the popular party in the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill have expressly reserved their right to reopen this question on the discussion of the Ratio clauses of the Bill in the Assembly. As the discussion must now come on very shortly, it may be useful to review the happenings of the past twelve months so far as they bear on the Ratio question, and we shall now try to do it as briefly as possible. We shall first turn to the proposition put forward by the Currency Commission that prices in India had preponderantly adjusted themselves to the 18d. Ratio. Sir Basil Blackett rang the changes on this issue in various perorations last year, and in a critical examination of his speeches that we undertook about the end of November last, we pointed out that while by the word "prices" a layman understood merely the prices of wheat or cotton or other marketable commodities, for the economist the word had a much wider sense and meant the money consideration given for all kinds of goods and services such as

(a) postage and telegraph and telephone rates
(b) railway and steamer fares and freights
(c) wages of labour of all kinds
(d) salaries—which mean price paid by the month or the year for the labour of certain classes of workers
(e) land assessment
(f) rural rents i.e., the price paid by the cultivator to the Zamindar for the right to till the land
(g) urban rents i.e. the price for the occupation of certain house space
(h) interest on debentures and mortgages of immovable property
(i) interest on Government debt

We challenged Sir Basil Blackett to show that there had been any adjustment downwards of any of these prices by 12 1|2 per cent., because otherwise "prices" in the correct economic sense could not be said to have been adjusted at all, and the one justification for the 18d. ratio disappeared completely. Sir Basil has frequently come forward to defend the Ratio since those articles were written, but he has always avoided these issues, because he had no answer to them. It was certainly not due to any ignorance of the fact that these were also prices that needed to be adjusted, because, in his reply to one of the questions of the Currency Commission, he has himself emphasised the need of adjustment of these various categories of prices. (Q. 61). We hope some member of the Assembly will nail him down to this issue and get an answer. Any member of the Assembly, without having to be an economic expert, can from his personal knowledge answer the above questions in the negative. There has been practically no adjustment, although 18d. has been made the effective Ratio for the past two years and a half—we may almost say three because the rupee was at 18d. sterling in October 1924.

While this is the scientific test of the failure of the 18d. ratio to adjust itself to India's economic life, there have been other proofs of such want of adjustment. These lie in the many shifts to which Sir Basil Blackett has been driven in order to prop up this 18d. ratio of his, and the special pleading that he had to resort to in order to defend each such step. His first unusual step was to compel the Imperial Bank to raise its rate to 7 per cent. before it could get any emergency currency. To questions by Sir Purshotamdas in the Assembly he had the hardihood to say that the 6 per cent. named in the Rules for the issue of emergency currency was merely a minimum.

When Sir Purshotamdas pointed out that in his letter to the Bengal Chamber the word "minimum" did not occur at all the reply was that it was always the intention! As people on this side of India are supposed to be prejudiced against the Finance Member and his policy, we will not refer to any Bombay opinion on this action, but will content ourselves with quoting from the Exchange and Money Market article of the "Statesman", whom even Sir Basil cannot call a critic hostile to his policy. Writing on this subject our contemporary said:

> "It was announced yesterday, however, that Government had refused to issue fresh currency against Trade Bills under 7 per cent.....It is difficult to understand why relief was not given at the lower rate, and that action of the Government will doubtless give rise to a storm of protest from those who maintain that the Currency is at present manipulated to serve the interests of Government and not those of the country."

In the same article the paper informs its readers "that the market was taken quite by surprise by the announcement that the Bank Rate has been raised to 7 per cent" and calls it a "startling announcement." It must now be clear to our readers that the Exchange Banks in Calcutta had not read into the Government communication any such meaning as Sir Basil wanted, and the meaning that he tried to attach to it was an after-thought to defend a misguided policy.

Sir Basil Blackett had repeatedly told the public that if exchange could not be maintained at 18d. it was due to speculation. The "Statesman" in the same article gives a flat contradiction to this which it will be useful to note down here. It says:

> "The effect (of the above announcement) was instantaneous.....Banks at once raised their rates to 1-3 31|32. In spite, however, of harder London Discount rates, no Bills appeared and the conclusion is forced that merchants have little or no business to cover. Should conditions remain unchanged for any time and consuming markets continue to evince little interest, it will become difficult to maintain the ready rate even in spite of extreme money stringency."

So much for Sir Basil's plea of speculation. As our readers know the rate even to-day is barely 1-5 13|16 or so, in spite of repeated deflations in the past six months. However, so long as the Currency Act was not passed, Sir Basil and his henchmen could always say that he had to do what seemed best in the circumstances at each stage of his manipulations. Such excuse could not be pleaded since the Currency Act of 1927 came into force, as it clearly laid down the points at which, and at which alone, contractions and expansions of the circulation should take place by gold or gold assets going out of, or coming into, the Currency Reserves. In fact in a speech at Cawnpore in December last, Sir Basil spoke of the automatic working of the provisions of the law giving the public the right to bring gold to it and buy gold from it in exchange for legal tender. The law is now there, but the Finance Member will not allow the system to work automatically according to its provisions, and has paid out sterling from the Reserves before Exchange was at the lower gold point which he had absolutely no right to do since the coming into force of the Currency Act 1927. He is so anxious to impress upon the world that 18d. was not likely to break down, that he has resorted to further deflations since 1st April at a good deal above the lower gold point in defiance of this law of his own making. We hope some member in the Assembly will take up this most important issue, and ask him why he continues to meddle with Exchange when the Currency Act 1927 provides all the machinery necessary to keep the rupee at 18d. Why does he interfere with its automatic working? One need not go far to find the answer. This answer is that he is mortally afraid of his 18d. rate breaking down, and fears that if he allowed the market to go down to the lower gold point, it would become patent to all the world that this rate was unnatural and had been forced upon India in spite of economic conditions not having become adjusted to it.

A MISTAKEN ATTITUDE.

It will, indeed, come as a "painful surprise" to the majority of Nationalists in this country that Pandit Motilal Nehru should have chosen, on the eve of his departure for England, to subject the recent statement of Dr. Ansari on the present political situation to hurried and petulant criticism. There will be universal regret in Congress circles that the leader of the Swarajists should adopt such a mistaken attitude towards the main contention of Dr. Ansari that what we need today most urgently is the unity of all political parties, a unity which is developed out of the consciousness that the present is the time for facing facts as they are and that any vacillation on the part of political leaders now will lead them deeper into that mire of inactivity and helplessness in which they are floundering. Can Pandit Motilal dare assert that Dr. Ansari has misrepresented the actual condition of Congress politics at present? It is hard to swallow a bitter pill, but when Dr. Ansari straightforwardly advises the country to do so, it is eminently advisable for the patient to swallow the pill and try to get well as soon as possible, the earlier the better. When Dr. Ansari, with a courage and a directness of analysis which other political leaders may with advantage imitate, asks, "Is it possible under these conditions to offer any resistance to the Government?" he asks a question which our political leaders often ask themselves in private but have not the straightforwardness to ask openly before the whole country. To find fault with Dr. Ansari for doing so, to show resentment against the President of the Madras Congress for having aligned earlier in the day, the line of political action Nationalists in the legislatures should take is, to our mind, to exhibit a narrowness of political vision which it is difficult to associate with a consummate and experienced politician like Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The Swarajist leader is unfair to Dr. Ansari in interpreting his statement to mean that he recommends "the complete obliteration of the last vestiges of the tattered remains of non-cooperation, that is sometimes seen in the Legislatures". Dr. Ansari, as a careful and unbiassed examination of his statement will show, does nothing of the kind. The only thing he wants is that those who are working in the Councils should discard false labels, and compose their differences and present a united front to the bureaucracy. He asks them to cease deceiving themselves and others only to their own great disadvantage. What Dr. Ansari, confirmed Non-cooperators as he is, does wish to impress upon the country is that the only way to make Direct Action again feasible is to to secure a greater power of resistance to autocracy in the legislatures. Such greater resistance can only be created if the various political parties now flaunting their separate but meaningless banners come and work together. We confess we are at a loss to comprehend why Pandit Motilal, who has had experience of joint working in the Assembly of two separate political groups for national ends, should stigmatise Dr. Ansari's conception of such united endeavour as a "union of incompatibles". His contention that a "solid people's party" is impossible to form because "two views co-exist side by side" in regard to the Royal Commission will also be found unacceptable by an overwhelming number of Nationalists all over the country. Let the two views co-exist. In fact, let there be any number of views. What Congressmen have to do is to define their own view in regard to the Constitution India wants. They must see to it that for that view there is the solid backing of all Nationalists in the country and they need have no fear then of those political forces in the country whom Pandit Motilal mentions as being "content with a Constitution framed by the British Parliament on the recommendation of the Statutory Commission."

There is one other point in regard to which Pandit Motilal, in his mistaken conception of what Dr. Ansari has at heart is unfair to him. He relegates to the President of the Madras Congress the restricted duty of "securing domestic peace honourable to all parties". But he asks Dr. Ansari, after charging him with "having no political policy or programme of his own", to leave the "purely political question" to be decided in the usual way by the verdict of the majority. Are we to understand that this advice implies a doubt that in Dr. Ansari's hands the purely political question would not be allowed to be decided in the usual way "by the verdict of the majority"? The expression of such a doubt is as unseemly as it is uncalled-for. Pandit Motilal twits Dr. Aasari with having failed to give a clarion call to Congressmen to leave the Councils in a body and to show them the way to be more useful elsewhere. The taunt is hardly fair and coming as it does from the leader of a party, which in its desire to adhere to its work in the Councils, has neglected the work of preparing the country for direct action is, to say the least, amazing. Pandit Motilal knows—and no one knows better—that it is because Dr. Ansari is anxious that the country should once again give to the Government a battle such as it did in 1920-21 that he has appealed to its leaders to remove the arbitrary and unnecessary obstacles to unanimity of action as well as aim among all sections of Nationalists. The whole object of his statement is to stir the country to prepare for the next encounter with the bureaucracy. Only he does not want the second encounter to fail having come within an inch of succeeding. Therefore, he appeals to his fellow-countrymen not to fail to learn by the glorious failure of our first encounter. Pandit Motilal evidently does not wish the country to learn wisdom from the experience of the past.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

INNER HISTORY OF RECENT EVENTS.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

II.

(Specially contributed to the "Chronicle.")

It may be well, in my second article, to explain a little further what is meant by the 'Colonial Born' in Natal and also to elucidate the principle for which they rightly stand. That principle is what Rabindranath Tagore has called 'never to disown the poor; for it is only by the inclusion of this principle fully in the South African Indian Congress itself, that the unfortunate cleavage in Natal, which has been vexing the whole Indian community from very early days, can be removed.

Let me state at once, without any doubt or hesitation, that I believe with all my heart that the South African Indian Congress *does* stand for the right principle in this matter. But at times there has been a lack of fullest emphasis upon it; and then a protest from the other side has been of value.

The Cleavage.

The cleavage began, long ago, owing to the fundamental difference between the old indentured Indian on the one hand, who came chiefly from the South of India, and the free immigrant trading Indian, who came chiefly from the West of India. There was the gulf of language between them, and also of occupation and of freedom.

I have often heard the colonial born Indians from the South of India say, that the traders from the West actually 'traded upon them' and profiteered. How far this is true, and from what date, is not easy now to find out. Certainly, in the original instance, the Indian trading class can be shown to have brought lower, instead of increasing, the price of rice and dhal. But it is difficult to understand how many of them became so very wealthy unless they had traded upon and exploited, these ex-indentured labourers who were dependent on them for their food supplies and also often for housing accommodation.

One incident, I am obliged to mention, because I am able to vouch for it with my own eyes. In 1920, when I was in South Africa, it was quite evident to me that these Durban merchants, who had come themselves from India, were holding up the supply of rice in order to make larger profits from the poorer Indians. Thus there was very serious and harmful profiteering going on at that special time. Since I have this first hand evidence, from my own experience, I am afraid that some kind of trading upon the poor Indians by the rich had gone on. There were also slum dwellings, rented out by the rich, at exorbitant rates. These are things which dwell very long in the memory of the poor.

No wonder that certain cleavages took place along these lines, when the critical time came, and that the 'Colonial born' Indians were opposed to those who had come out chiefly as 'traders.'

THE CAUSE.

But the great cleavage came (as I have explained) over the question of voluntary repatriation. The ex-indentured Indians from the South of India, who had borne the burden and heat of the day and had laboured to make the prosperity of the Colony of Natal, by the sweat of their brow felt it very hard indeed that *they* should be the people chiefly affected by voluntary repatriation, while not a single Indian trader was ever touched by the scheme at all!

"Why should *we* have to be repatriated?" has always been their bitter cry! "Why not get rid of the traders, if you want to reduce the number of Indians in South Africa? We, agriculturists, can *least* of all be spared. It is these traders, who have caused all this trouble!"

In such a cry as this, the colonial-born Indians have a great deal of support from Europeans, who are interested in the sugar industry and do not wish to lose their Indian labour.

But for any members of the colonial born to take up an entirely antagonistic position and to seek for European help against one section of their own Indian community, this is surely a fatal thing to do at a crisis such as we have been passing through in South Africa!

DIVIDE AND RULE POLICY.

While I can feel very great sympathy, therefore, with the bitterness that is often in their hearts; while I have desired at all times to relieve it as far as possible, it has been absolutely necessary at the same time to plead among them with all earnestness for unity in face of the common danger and to persuade the 'colonial born' themselves as far as I can carry weight with them not to divide our own weak forces which have to meet a common peril.

For the Anti-Asiatic opponent, who objects to *all* Indians, and wants to turn out *all* Indians, is able very cleverly to use members among the 'colonial born' against the 'trader' for his own purpose. Then, when he has divided the Indians themselves, his chief aim will have been won. From the Battle of Plassey onwards, this 'divide and rule' strategy has been tried, and it is being again very cleverly employed in South Africa.

But the 'trader' Indian needs also to be told firmly at the same time, that he has a duty towards his poorer Indian brothers; and that he must not 'grind the faces of

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first article appeared on 22nd instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Men with a Stake.

The London Chamber of Commerce seems to be amazed that India has at last begun to manage her affairs somewhat in her own interests. At its meeting held in July and attended by representatives of over a hundred companies trading with or established in India, some Anglo-Indians gravely prognosticated dangers to their ancient privileges from the developments in India. Indians, they said were moving towards Swaraj at break-neck speed and something must be done to steady the pace and preserve British interests from rank ruin. "Local bodies," Colonel Crawford bitterly complained, "are entirely self-governing with elected Chairmen and European influence is cut down to a limited number of votes." One Mr. Allen apprehended the greatest danger from the non-co-operators and men "with no stake in the country." They have, therefore, decided to start a "Progressive League to slacken the pace of Indian Swaraj down to safe limits and to preserve British and also Indian (how altruistic?) commercial interests." It is said that support for the League is being actively canvassed in India and that some zamindars—men with a stake—have promised support. We cannot vouch for the entire absence of black sheep amidst us, but on the whole we could say to the League, "Too late." The people of India have at least discovered who has the true stake in the country.

Ceylon Politics.

We are not surprised that the "Times of Ceylon" has pronounced its blessings on what calls itself the Unionist Party in Ceylon. Our contemporary is doubtless well pleased that parties should arise among the Sinhalese themselves who will play its games for it thoroughly. This is in keeping with its traditions. We seem to remember how, when Sir P. Arunachalam turned his back on the principles of a life-time to place himself at the crest of a Tamil seccession from the Congress, the "Times of Ceylon" applauded him. Both the Tamil Knights, brothers, had rendered distinguished service to the cause of nationalism in Ceylon: the one after certain vagaries in opinion, has passed to his rest, the other is still happily spared but shows no sign of the faith that once spurred him on to commanding counsel in the Congress. The Tamil-Sinhalese split is there, however, active and unsleeping: and the interests which the "Times of Ceylon" represents shall certainly not be pleased if it is healed. We commend this thought to the Hon. Mr. Manadeva and those who habitually act with him. It is an indication of the everlasting human proneness in subject lands to play the overlord's detestable game for him. We have heard in Ceylon the Tamil being played against the Sinhalese, the Kandyan being played against the rest. But what is this precious new Unionist Party of Sir Marcus Fernando going to achieve? It has got the plaudits of the "Times" and may find it heavier load than it can carry.

The Usual Tactics.

If really the new party brings together the various sections within a single fold, it will have justified itself and its name. As it is, the name is likely to be taken as an ironic commentary upon the new schism. Sir Marcus is obviously intent on bringing about. Minority interests are referred to by Ceylon's European newspaper. But who are the minorities affected, unless it be the planting birds of passage, who have a tremendous, occult influence on the Government of the Colony? Or is reference made to the ten per cent. of illustrious in the Island? So the Christians in Ceylon fill a position there analogous to what the Justicite commonly ascribes to the hated Brahman in Madras. In one respect they are in a much better position than the South Indian Brahmin. For, they are a majority in both the Governor's Executive Council and the Legislative Council of the island. In view of the approaching Reforms Commission we can well understand the anxiety of the "Times of Ceylon" to drive a wedge into the apparently compact body of Sinhalese opinion. It is for the Island's politicians and leaders to see if it is for them to play the foreigners' game for the latter.

Co-operators to the Rescue.

The guiding principle of Co-operators is "Each for all and all for each." It is in pursuance of this principle that the Provincial Co-operative Institute has started a special fund in aid of Gujerat, called the Gujerat Co-operators Flood Relief Fund. The Fund will be utilised by a committee of Co-operators for a free supply of bamboos, matting and other materials for putting up temporary shelters, subsidies towards reduction of interest charges on previous borrowings, advances of seed free of interest, and such other purposes as may be specified by the donors. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Director, Bombay Provincial Bank, and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, have issued an appeal to the co-operators and co-operative societies of the Presidency and even outside to contribute generously to the Fund. We trust the appeal will meet with a good response. Disasters can often be made to yield ample compensations through human sympathy and mutual help. Mr. Devadhar has had good experience of administering relief on co-operative lines in Malabar so as to create among the relieved a spirit of self-reliance and mutual help. We have no doubt but that he and his fellow-co-operators will utilise the Fund in the best and lasting interests of the distressed people of Gujerat.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

THE COG-WHEELS

(BY M. R. PARANJPE.)

III.

The Indian Universities Act of 1857 pointedly aimed at hall-markering the candidates who offered themselves to be examined in the syllabuses prescribed by the Universities. It never entertained any of the modern notions of University work, but the Act did more than what it promised to do. In forty-years, while the University perfected its examining machine, it also created in the Presidency a literary and educational atmosphere. In the beginning of the new century, therefore, the University of Bombay had splendid opportunities to convert itself into a teaching University. Bombay was then the only educational centre of reputation, and Poona was comparatively in the back-ground. A gifted Vice-Chancellor would not have failed to perceive that it was the beginning of the era of expansion of College education and that there was need to take measures to intensify it as well. Lord Curzon, fortunately, had amended the Universities Act, definitely directed the Universities to a new goal and supplied them with a rennovated machinery. But there was none in the University then who had this vision or, if he had it, had courage and influence enough to impart it to the Senate, with the result that in 1927 we are where we were in 1897. Rather, things are much worse now. The number of colleges affiliated to the University is more than doubled and the chain of affiliationg and examining functions round the neck of the University has become too heavy to allow it sufficient time and energy to undertake other activities.

ONLY A PALLIATIVE.

The Bill No. XXI of 1927 is a palliative intended to relieve the University from this unfortunate situation. It would be quite wrong to suppose that the aim of the Bill is Senate reform. Remodelling of the Senate is only a means to an end. The reconstitution of the University is undertaken with a view "to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education and to conduct post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning." Any examination of the Bill, therefore, must be from this point of view only and the worth of the Bill lies in our ability to point out something which the present constitution has not, but which has been provided in the new constitution with a view to enable the University to attain the ideals enunciated in the preamble.

This something is the Academic Council. It was shown in the last article how the new Senate was going to be a complex heterogenous body which may be useful as means to ascertain the views of the public on an educational question of importance, but which, on account of its bulk and the inclusion of non-academic interests, lest the academic prestige which the present Senate possessed. It was, therefore, necessary to pick out a group of experts and invest them with the power—more or less absolute—to give decisions on all academical questions. The new constitution has thus two cog-wheels—the Syndicate and the Academic Council—which again are cogged with a bigger one, the Senate. The question of paramount importance is "Will they work smoothly and without friction?" A careful examination of the clauses of the Bill does not embolden us to say they will. There is obviously much overlapping of the powers of these three bodies, each of which is both dependent on and independent of the other two. Will the Sen-

Continued on page 11.

*The first two articles in this series appeared on July 27th and August 9th.

PROTECTION ONLY TO YARN.

SELECT COMMITTEE TIED HAND AND FOOT.

SIR VICTOR'S PLEA FOR FULL DISCRETION.

HEATED DEBATE ON TEXTILE PROTECTION.

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Question time in the Assembly to-day was particularly lively. Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who put in his appearance was aggressively communal. Taking advantage of the answers furnished by Mr. Parsons regarding the employment of Indians by the Eastern Bengal Railway Mr. Kabiruddin stimulated his wits openly by inhalation of smelling salt and pestered Mr. Parsons as to the number of Mahomedans appointed and why there was such a small proportion compared to other communities, etc.

Mr. Parsons, like several other members of the House confessed his ignorance of the exact points contained in Mr. Kabiruddin's minatory speeches which were alleged to be questions and the President came to his rescue very appropriately by calling on the next interrogator.

CHARGES ON SUBASH BOSE.

We are yet to hear the last of the Council-House roof in New Delhi. To-day Sir B. N. Mitra vouchsafed to the thirsty enquiries like Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Dr. Gour that the wire-netting would be provided to save members from the catastrophe, which nearly threatened the Commander-in-Chief in the last Delhi Session, Earl Winterton's "gravest blunder" in indulging in half-truths about Mr. Subash Chandra Bose which the noble Earl had later to correct in the House of Commons in order t osave himself from the charge by the now-released Subash Bose was severely commented upon by Mr. Goswami and Mr. Neogy. The Home Member contented himself by Lord Winterton's retraction and affirmed in spite of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's efforts that Government would not allow Mr. Bose to prove the charge. Another striking answer furnished was by Mr. Macworth Young who told the Assembly that the object in Government of India appending foreword to the Skeen Committee's Report was to enable them to explore schemes other than that contained in the Skeen Committee Report. But that there were plans being secretly hatched at army headquarters under the inspiration from Whitehall was evident from his curt refusal to publish reasons which led to the adoption of the eight-unit scheme or the sub-committee's report. This answer will afford enough ammunition for a battle on the 25th on Dr. Moonje's resolution.

FRONTIER HINDUS' PROBLEM.

Dr. Moonje's attempts to raise an adjournment motion over the Hindu problem on the Frontier did not succeed for he had been advised by the Nationalist Party leaders not to have recourse to a discussion in the Assembly, which might result in accerbating feelings and giving a handle to the Government to take advantage of it, but to follow a less dangerous method of a deputation to the Viceroy. In this connection, I understand, that Government of India have decided to alter the law which will clarify the position about offence to religious leaders.

GOVT. CAN DO NO MORE.

After questions, Sir George Rainey in a speech which did not merit his occupying one hour clearly analysed the recommendations of the Tariff Board on Cotton Industry and justified Government's refusal to grant protection to the industry, as pleaded for by the mill-owners.

Sir Victor Sassoon who was clearly not satisfied with the new Commerce Member's speech said it was for the Select Committee to decide the form of protection. This was a hint to the Committee of which Sir Victor is also a member that he would try his best to embody a 4 per cent. additional tariff against imports of piecegoods. Mr. Joshi convincingly argued against over-capitalisation of the industry and pathetically pleaded for the improvement in the condition of workers.

PROTECT WORKERS ALSO.

Mr. Joshi's speech for the protection of the workers alongside with the protection of the industry was favourably received in the lobbies.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a great point when he exposed how Government had subordinated the claim for protection to cloth and given protection to yarn alone, when as a matter of fact the Tariff Board had given preference to protection of piecegoods. Sir George Rainy rose to a point of order when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expatiated on the need for protection of cloth, because the Commerce Member argued the question under discussion was protection of yarn alone. The Chair heard Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the explanation that the whole report of the Board was under discussion and he was, therefore, justified in referring to the question of piecegoods.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar's speech was the ablest delivered to-day on the non-official side. The clever lawyer that he is, he took advantage of an unguarded statement of Sir George Rainy and launched forth a vigorous and convincing case for protection to the textile industry, in the form of higher duty on piecegoods, which contended could be raised by the Select Committee. Incidentally, he exposed the economic fallacies perpetrated by the Tariff Board about finer counts of yarn. Sir George Rainy was considerably exercised over Mr. Jayakar's speech. He attempted his best to show that there could be no further claim for protection and that the commital of the Bill granting protection to yarn did not in any way admit of the question of protection to piecegoods being raised in the Committee. Eventually the House agreed to the Select Committee motion. The Bill for reducing duty on artificial silk yarn would be discussed on Wednesday.

THE YARN BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Interest in to-days proceedings of the Legislative Assembly centres round the debate on the motion of the Hon. Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, for reference of the Bill to safeguard the manufacture of cotton yarn, to a Select Committee, with instructions to report on or before the 31st August.

After the interpellations, which occupied a full hour, messages of appreciation of the Assembly's sympathy with flood sufferings, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Pandit Gopabandhu Das of Orissa etc., were read.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra was elected to one vacancy in the Public Accounts Committee and as nominations for the standing committee to the Department of Education, Lands, and Health, did not exceed the number of vacancies, the members nominated were declared elected. Sufficient nominations not having been received for election to the Advisory Publicity Committee, the President extended the time for nominations and fixed the 29th instant, for election.

At quarter past 12, Sir George Rainy made a motion for reference of the Yarn Bill to select committee. In the speech which was only an elaboration of the resolution of the Government of India on the subject, Sir George Rainy defended the proposals of the Government He proposed that the select committee should consist of Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Victor Sasson, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Suhruwardy, Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Mr. Iswaran Saran, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Raja Gaznafar Ali Khan, and the Commerce Member.

FOLLOW STEEL BILL PROCEDURE.

Sir Victor Sasson, as the spokesman of the textile industry, supported the motion for the reference of the Bill to select committee. In doing so, he suggested that the precedent established by the House in regard to the Steel Protection Bill be followed in regard to this Bill also, and that in referring the Bill, to select committee, the House be understood to be committed to the principle that the textile trade needs protection and nothing else. It should be open to the committee to consider alternative proposals for safeguarding the textile trade.

The President: To do it you will have to change the Government of India Act.

Sir Victor Sasson: I do not want anything to be done which is outside the Government of India Act.

Continuing, Sir Victor dwelt on the national importance of the textile industry and its need for proteocion.

Mr. B. Das was followed Sir Victor Sasson, was surprised how the agitation of a few capitalists appealed to Government.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Assembly reassembling after lunch, discussion was resumed on the motion to refer the Yarn Bill to select committee.

Messrs. M. S. Sesha Iyengar and Jamnadas M. Mehta, from the Congress party Mr. N. M. Joshi, as a spokesman of labour, and Mr. K. C. Neogy, Pandit Kunzru, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, from the Nationalist party, spoke on the motion

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported Sir Victor Sasson's demand for discretion to

(Continued on page 9).

CHARKA TO MAHARAJAH.

MAHATMAJI'S PRESENT TO MYSORE

PLYING AT FULL SPEED IN PALACE.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

During his visit to Mysore, Mahatma Gandhi, as a token of his regard for the Maharajah, presented the latter, with a fine spinning wheel made by Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, with a silver plate fixed at the base It is gathered that this charka is not remaining idle within the walls of the palace.

Collections in the Mysore State for Khadi come to more than Rs. 50,000, of which it is understood, a large portion would be set apart by the All-India Spinners' Association for Khadi work in the Karnatak.—Free Press.

DR ANSARI'S FRANK STATEMENT

"LACKS ACCURACY OF FACTS AND FOCUS."

BARODA, Aug. 21.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:

Dr. Ansari's statement is eminently frank; but lacks accuracy of facts and focus, and leads the country to co-operation pure and simple. From a staunch non-co-operator and advocate of Asiatic Federation, we were looking for a definite programme for a forward policy. But even Dr. Ansari is halting: And his utterance will not be acceptable to Young India.—Free Press.

"A MONSTROUS LIE."

DR. ANSARI AND ABDUL RASHID APPEAL FUND

DELHI, Aug. 22.

Dr. Ansari, interviewed with regard to the rumour current to the effect that he had contributed funds for Abdul Rashid appeal, said: "It is a monstrous lie circulated by mischief mongers. I regard Abdul Rashid as a great national sinner who shot a great man whom I was serving personally."—Free Press

TERRIBLE MONO-PLANE CRASH.

ONE KILLED AND 7 INJURED.

GALE JERKS OFF THE RUDDER.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Fokker Twin-engined K.L.M. Monoplane crashed at Seven Oaks en route to Amsterdam from Croydon. The Dutch mechanic was killed and seven of the eleven passenger were injured including four Dutch and three English. The accident was due to the gale jerking off the rudder, causing the pilot to lose the control of the machine which struck a tree whose branches penetrated passengers cabin tearing the seats from the floor. The pilot was slightly injured. The escape of the passengers was miraculous. The tree broke fall and all climbed out before the petrol tank burst into flames.

SECOND IN THE WORLD

LARGEST RADIO CHAIN UNDER BRITISH DIRECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

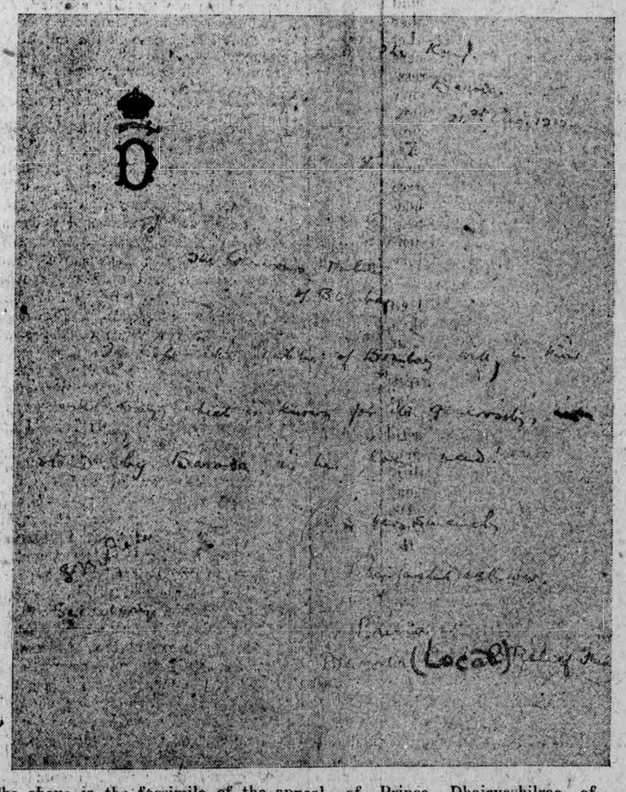
The Press Association has been informed that a giant chain of fifteen American and Canadian broadcasting stations forming the second largest radio chain in the world will be subject to British direction almost immediately as a result of an important scheme ratified in London during the week-end. Contracts have been signed between the American telephone and Telegraph Company and the Columbia Gramophone, Company under which the latter will open fifteen stations covering North America from the Atlantic Coast to Rockies on September 4th and broadcast its own musical programme directly competing with the National Broadcasting Company. Arrangements are being made for British orchestras and artists to tour North America for a wireless circuit.—Reuter.

FRENCH SUSPEND NEWSPAPERS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Jerusalem: According to the "Palestine Bulletin" a message from Beirut reports that the French have suspended two Arabic newspapers for four months two others for a fortnight, another indefinitely, and a French daily for a month. The reason for the step is not stated.—Reuter.

BARODA'S APPEAL FOR RELIEF.



The above is the facsimile of the appeal of Prince Dhairyashilrao of Baroda to the public of Bombay. It reads as under:—

The Kunj,
Baroda,
21st Aug., 1927.

To,

The Generous Public of Bombay.

I hope the public of Bombay will, in their usual way, which is known for its generosity stand by Baroda, in her hour of need.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) Dhairyashil Gaikwar,
President,
Baroda (Local) Relief Committee.

The damages by flood at Baroda are roughly calculated at a crore. Relief operations are in full swing. Donations should be sent either to Prince Dhairyashilrao President, Baroda Local Relief Fund or to Mr. S. M. Dighe, Hon. Secretary.

DO NOT FIGHT SHY OF SWARAJ.

HINDU MAJORITY---A MERE BOGEY.

MAHOMED ALI'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

In welcoming the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Khilafat Conference, at the Town Hall, Moulana Mahomed Ali, presiding, Mr. H. S. Surahwady said in India it must be our imperative duty to strive for the control of the destinies of India by Indians themselves and bring about peace and harmony between conflicting elements.

PEACE MUST COME.

Referring to the last riots Mr. Suhrawady said, Muslims did not understand why Hindus could not refrain from exercising a civic right when it hurts the feelings of so many of their countrymen with whom they had lived, laughed and suffered. But happily the demand on the part of Hindus was not universal. Peace would surely come to us, but we must wait unhappily, till feelings engendered by the riots had subsided and the wounds healed. If they wanted to see a united India, they could only set their face against injustice and oppression.

In conclusion, he referred to the humanitarian activities of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee and hoped that the Muslims of Calcutta would cast aside parties and factions and combine for the service of the community.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, in the course of his 'ex tempore' presidential address at the Khilafat Conference, of which the following is an authorised version, tried to trace the causes for the present Hindu-Muslim tension in the country. He warned the audience against mischievous propaganda of a class of sycophants of Government who had been frightening the Muslims and trying to persuade them to leave the Congress and never contemplate the attainment of Swaraj, because they were a minority community and when Swaraj was attained Hindus would dominate as they were in the proportion of three to one. The Maulana's reply to this was that if a Muslim believe in numbers and feared the majority even after coming to the Mausoleum of Chishti Saint, evidently, he had gained no benefit from his contemplations. He believed not in numbers but in the unity of God. Could a Muslim after this, fear numbers and fight shy of working for Swaraj, because the Hindus formed the majority. At Delhi, it was the Muslim that had formulated the historic proposals, the separation of Sind, extension of Reforms to the Frontier Provinces and after that, the abolition of the separate Muslim electorate. The All-India Congress Committee had already accepted their proposals and even Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar and to a great etxent Dr. Moonje also had had to submit, though at Patna, the Hindu Mahasabha presided over by Dr. Moonje refused even to discuss them. But some Hindu Sabhites of Sind were still revolting against the Congress, and proving that all charges levelled against the Muslims of an unnational desire for separation were baseless, and the community that would not form a composite nation in India was none other than that which would not drink a glass of water even to-day from the hands of Muslims, and in which three men would not touch a fourth and as a matter of fact even regarded some of their own co-religionists not only as untouchables but also as unapproachables.

DO NOT FOLLOW DR. MOONJE.

The Maulana after entering into a detailed criticism of Dr. Moonje's undelivered Patna speech said: "If I sought to win popularity, I would ask you to follow Dr. Moonje and develop the cult of 'lathis,' but I want you not to follow examples of Moonje's and Malaviya's but that of a far greater leader, namely, Mahomet, your own holy Prophet. The Quoran clearly lays down that evil and good are not equal. If you want to fight your enemy use more effective weapon, and not the weapon your enemy uses. Fight evil with good and then you will not only be victorious but will win over your enemy also and make him your warmest friend. This can be done only by those who are patient. I want to ask you, are you prepared to follow those precepts of the Quoran and examples of your Prophet?

There is no compulsion in faith says the Quoran. And if we are careful and do not use force but depend upon the persuasive power of truth, the whole of India, and indeed, the whole of the world will one day become Muslim.

FIGHT MOONJEESM WITH MAHOMADISM.

It is, therefore, instrict accordance with the precepts and example of the Prophet that I call upon you not to answer Moonjeism and Malavism by Moonjeesm and Malavism, but by Mahomedism. Fear not the superior number of Hindus. Place confidence in one God that will help you if you remain good and true Mussalmans.

Proceeding, the Maulana said: "We have asked Muslims not to slaughter cows. I never order beef even for my servants. Even with regard to music before mosques, I would allow the Hindus to take out musical processions, so long as they do not interefere with congregational prayers. We would make every concession that does not make us betray our basic principles, but I want every Hindu friend to understand that what we can never permit is wanton vilification of our Prophet."

The Maulana then explained in what relationship Muslims stood to their Prophet and discussed the draft of the new law that he had prepared and sent to the Viceroy, trusting that the Government of India would take steps to have that enacted during the current session of the Assembly.

NO HOMICIDAL WAVE.

As for himself, he said, he would not seek redress from any court of law. For this sake of freeing india from thraldom, he would put up with many things from a Hindu, but if the cup of his patience overflowed and he found Rajpal publishing again anything so vile as his pamphlet "The Rangila Rasul," he would go and throttle him or lose his own life in the attempt. This was not as "The Mahratta" said due to any homicidal wave. Why did Lord Krishna call upon Arjun to fight at Kurukshetra? Did he want Arjun to be drowned by a homicidal wave? If Krishna could call upon Arjun to fight his Kuru cousins surely it would not be homicidal wave that would compel the Maulana to take life of a Hindu brother who wantonly reviled his Prophet. Dr. Moonjee, in spite of his love of the cult of bomb and pistol and lathi, would take shelter under 'ahimsa paramo dharmah' (Non-violence is the sublimest faith). Yet "The Mahratta" thought that he [The Maulana) had been carried away by a homicidal wave when he said that he would throttle Rajpal if he repeated the offence.

DO NOT RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Concluding, the Maulana said that he would ask the Muslims not to resort to violence. If, however, they refuse to follow his lead and are determined to fight it was foolish to issue a declaration of war every day without making any preparation for defence. True defence of Muslims consisted in organising themselves on the lines of Islam and by becoming independent of others so far at least as food and clothing were concerned. He did not preach boycott of Hindus, but poverty of Muslims must be removed, and if the Muslims opened grain and cloth shops many a poor man of their community would be able to earn enough to feed himself and his family instead of becoming a vagrant or goonda or even selling himself to the Suddhi missionaries. He asked young men to form themselves into a body of volunteers to carry out this programme and help the poor and needy in times of distress such as plague, floods and famines.—Free Press.

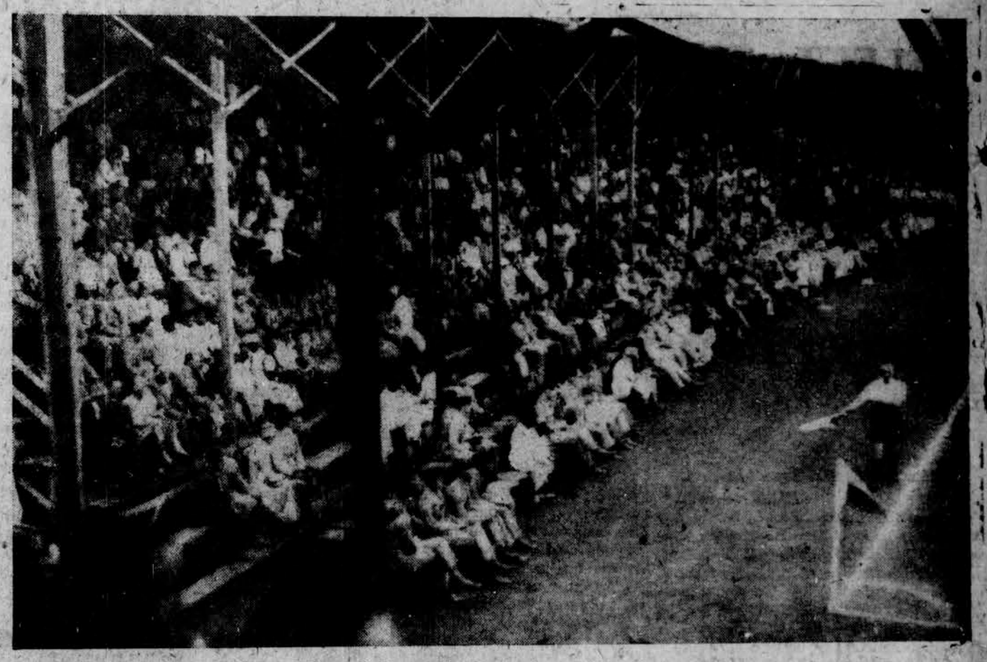
RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

(1) The Khilafat Conference passed a resolution regretfully inviting the attention of the Hindu community to the new mentality that had remarkably manifested itself during the last five years which went "to prove that a large section of their fellow countrymen was day and night planning and preparing for organised aggression and attacking Muslims wherever an opportunity presented itself in order to cow them down and it considered it to be its duty to give a clear warning to its fellow countrymen that the only result of such activities would be that throughoht India two communities would stand face to face prepared for a civil war and the responsibility for such disastrous fratricidal struggle would be their fellow countrymen's and the losses that the motherland and the national movement will sustain would prove fatal to the nation and at the same time to warn Mussalmans against being too readily provoked since disorder and breaches and litigation that followed came

(Continued from page 9.)

MOHAN BAGANS IN BOMBAY.

A snap of the field when the play was in progress.



A picturesque view of the audience keenly watching the game.

FAMINE FUND TO BE UTILISED.

FLOOD RELIEF POLICY LAID DOWN.

MR. VALLABBHAI INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

Government have already announced certain measures of relief afforded and being afforded in the areas affected by the floods in Gujarat and Sind. Government have further decided that the tagavi loans granted for the purchase of seed for kharif crop to replace crop detroyed shall be free of interest for one year.

For re-construction, loans will be granted on favourable terms but it is not possible to announce the total sum that will be given out in this manner, nor the terms of the loan until the detailed statements called for from the districts have been received. A further announcement will be made in due course.

Government have decided to make free use of the Famine Fund for the purpose of these loans and of the free grants already given and being given.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

A special Executive Council meeting is being held to-day for discussing definitely the extent of assistance Government should give, specially about re-building houses.

All the Ministers and members of the Executive Council who were touring Gujarat returned here last evening for attending this meeting.

90 LAKHS FOR GUJARAT.

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, has decided to utilise 90 lakhs of Rupees from the Famine Fund for housing schme for Guarat.

MR. VALLABHBHAI INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

CABINET MEETING ON FLOOD RELIEF

POONA, August 22

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning. Interviewed by an Associated Press representative Mr. Patel said: "As my friends the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. Pradhan who travelled with me on my way from Ahmedabad to Bombay desired that I should go to Poona with them for a few hours just for a further exchange of views, I came here this morning and had further discussion with them and the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member on the question of the Government policy regarding reconstruction in Gujarat. Later I had an interview with His Excellency the Governor. I am not in a position to state anything at the present moment as the decision of the cabinet meeting held to-day has not yet been announced. But I have no doubt that the deliberations are most likely to end in a satisfactory announcement. In the absence of detailed data as to the exact amount required for rehousing, it is neither advisable nor expedient to insist on fixing a definite sum in the announcement. But as there is a genuine desire on the part of Government to meet with the real needs of the situation as early and as far as possible I am sure the announcement will be such as will give general satisfaction."

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel leaves Poona to-night for Broach "en route" to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN ALWAR CAUSES ANXIETY

ALWAR, Aug. 22.

For the past one week, it has been raining very heavily here. The banks of canals are overflowing and news has been received that four of five people have been drowned in the floods in the adjacent villages. It is feared that if it continues to rain like this, there will be serious losses.—Free Press.

'POONA GUJERATI WOMEN'S FUNC.'

Owing to the strenuous efforts on part of Mrs. Vasantmala Motiwale, Mrs. Nandubai Oswal and Mrs. Sunderbai Pokarna, the Gujerati women, resident in Poona, have contributed Rs. 600 up to 21st inst. in aid of the Gujerat Relief Fund. The work further efforts for collection are still being exerted.

,DEMORALISING THE PEOPLE

MR. DEVDHAR'S IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR.

BARODA, August 22.

"To continue to give gratuitous relief still is to demoralise the people," said Mr. G. K. Deodhar in the course of an interview with a representative of the Free Press after his return fgrom the Gujarat tour.

He stated that he visited in all about twelve places where the floods were reported to have caused immense damage. On th estrength of his personal knowledge he could say that Baroda suffered most. The loss at Ahmedabad was reported to be heavier, but he was glad, it was not so. Dholka, he said, had suffered even more than Ahmedabad. Fifty per cent. of the houses in Dholka have been destroyed.

The need of the hour, he continued, was not free doles of grain and clothes, but housing accommodation. The poorer and labouring classes were getting idle by indiscriminate charity which in his opinion should be stopped without loss of time. Instead of free distribution, he preferred giving building material free to the poor on the condition that they should form flood-relief housing co-operative scieties. He had a housing scheme of his own which also he would try later on and bring into being.

CENTRE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. Deodhar has opened a centre here for the depressed classes and proposes to open two more at Dholka and Natora.

Mr. Deodhar welcomed the army of volunteers which he said was great in number this time. That was a happy sign of the awakening for service among the people and if their work could well be co-ordinated, the affected parts could be restored to normal in a short time.—Free Press.

A combined group of the Mohan Bagans with the opposing team the Cheshires, in the charity match on Saturday last.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S RELIEF WORK

Relief Camp on behalf of the Servants of India Society has been started at Baroda, Mr. R. J. Chitalis being in-charge it has secured the good will and support of the Dewan and the Sir Subha. The State has also promised further help in the shape of money if required, (1) a cheap grain shop has been opened which will bring down prices in the neighbouring locality. (2) Help is being given in various ways; to the respectable middle class families. (3) Gratuitious relief by way of food grains and clothing is being distributed amongst the Ineppressed classes and the needy Arrangement is also being made for supplying cheap materials for huts. More money is needed. The 5th list of contributions amounts to Rs. 3,215.

RS. 500 FROM MYSORE MAHARAJA

Mr. D. M. Jani informs us that as a Member of the Wadhwan City Prajakiya Flood Relief Committee of Bombay, he has received a cheque of Rs. 500 from H.H. the Maharajah Saheb of Mysore, for the Relief Fund donated at the time of the celebration of Jubilee Day"

BELGAUM AND FLOOD RELIEF

BOY SCOUTS COLLECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 16.

Belgaum has at last been stirred and has none awakened to its urgent duty of helping the afflicted people of unfortunate Gujarat. Mr. Harris, Principal, Beynon-Smith High School, was responsible for taking the first step in the matter; and his Boy-scouts, under the guidance of the school staff, moved about the schools of the place and were able to collect the sum of Rs. 500 which has already been sent to Bombay. This naturally roused the energies of the Municipal President, Mr. Dalvi, and he immediately called a meeting of the citizen on Thursday last. Though the sum collected at the meeting was not very encouraging, it is hoped the president with the aid of the committee formed at the meeting would soon be able to collect money enough to keep up the reputation of the town.

SATYASHODHAKS AND BRAHMINS.

The 'Satyashodhaks' of Maharastra and C.P. have, it seems, none turned their attention to this part of the country. They have started taking the advantage of the newly organized 'Sangathan' movement here and are vilifying Brahmins. Mr. Javalker of Poona delivery a lecture on Sunday, which was abusive of the Brahmins. But for the restraint shown by that community, the meeting would have ended in head-breaking. Mr. Patil of C. P. who lectured on Monday was naturally therefore a bit restrained.

There have been some five cases of plague in the town and unless precautionary measures are speedily adopted, it is feared the epidemic may become as serious here as it has become in the adjoining villages.

FLOOD RELIEF DONATIONS

THAT COST THE DONORS NOTHING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If heads of offices and commercial houses and others who daily receive and handle many letters and packets and parcels would kindly cut out from envelopes and wrappers the parts bearing pastage stamps and send the stamps to me every few days (say, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons), I shall very gladly donate the value of the same to the Flood Relief Fund in the senders' name (unless any particular person or firm should elect to be "anonymous" in which case the donation will go anonymosly). The cash value of individual contributions may prove but small, but in such a good cause as this let it be remembered that every little counts and (as Scotchmen say) "many a little makes a mickle' And the donors' purse is not touched. I shall contribute the labour involved in picking and sorting the stamps and selling them to the best advantage so as to make the little contributions worth as much as possible. Those who are willing thus to render help are requested to send their stamps to me at the tddress given below. I would suggest, as precautions, that (1) if the "cutting-out" is got done by menials, it be done under supervision as several menials are known to sell lots for the value of an afternoon cup of tea; and (2) the stamps be sent to me in sealed envelopes or packets entered in delivery books, and in any case acknowledgments be obtained from me.—Yours,

S. V. GULVADI

10 Tukaram Buildings, Tardeo Road,

Bombay.

August 22, 1927.

HEAVY RAINS IN AFFECTED AREAS.

ADDING TO THE DISTRESS OF PEOPLE

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 22.

Heavy showers of rain have again fallen in the flooded areas of Thar Parkar and Lower Sind increasing the distress of the people. Mirpurkhas records an additional 5 inches thus bringing the total rainfall to 35 inches.—A. P.

FATE OF NANKING

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS SURRENDER

REMOVAL OF NATIONALIST GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Rugby.—The forthcoming removal of the Nationalist Government to Nanking is announced in a joint manifesto issued in Hankow by the Central Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. Meanwhile the Southerners still hold Nanking, although it is believed that negotiations for its surrender are proceeding with the Northerners concentrated on the opposite bank. Intermittent shelling of the town which occurred earlier in the week ceased during the last two days, presumably owing to these conversations.

Measures have been taken to ensure the safety of foreigners at Nanking. The cruisors "Hawkins" and "Dauntless" are in the river nearby, with Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces, on the "Hawkins". The Southern soldiery and refugees are reaching Shanghai from Nanking and Chinkiang. Shanghai remains quiet, and although there is a possibility that the backwash of Chinese hostilities may again reach the port, the international force concentrated there early in the year is considered adequate to protect foreign interests in any circumstances likely to arise.—B. O. W.

FUSION OF TWO GOVERNMENTS.

TOWARDS A UNITED FRONT

LONDON, Aug. 5

Authoritative British circles attach importance to the fusion of Hankow and Nanking Governments with headquarters at Nanking which is announced in the manifesto. Kuomintang and Nationalist Government of China as Southern forces now show more united front. This latest development is attributed to the retirement of Chiangkaishek from the control of Nanking Government. It is believed that General Tang, military head of Hankow Government who was instrumental in the supersession of Eugene Chen will play an important role in the new Nanking Government.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT?

BROOK BOND SCHEME DISPUTE

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Free Press of India understands that the matter of an estate dispute between Professor Eapen of Allahabad and Travancore in regard to Brookbond Scheme, would shortly be taken to the Parliament and that already some of the Labour Members of the Parliament are said to be interesting themselves in this affair.—Free Press.

BRIDGE BECOMES UNSAFE FOR PASSAGE

The District Traffic Superintendent at Chanasma, B.B. & C.I. Railway wires under date 22nd August:—

Due to the heavy rain bridge 18 between Bechraji and Moodhera Road has become unsafe for the passage of trains. Transhipment is not possible and 83 up and 84 will start and terminate at Moodhera road and 43 up and 94 down at Bechraji till further notice. It is hoped to restore communication in a few days.—A. P.

TIGHTENING GRIP OF LAW.

NEW SECTION TO I. P. C.

HOME DEPARTMENT COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A Home Department Communique states: "The deplorable prevalence of malicious writings intended to insult religion or outrage the religious feelings of others has led the Government of India to examine the existing provisions of the law with a view to seeing, whether they require to be strengthened. The case of such writings is not covered by chapter 15 of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with offences relating to religion. They can, however, usually be dealt with under Section 152-A of I.P.C., as it is seldom, that they do not represent an attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between the different classes. It must be recognised, however, that this is only an indirect way of dealing with acts, which may properly be made punishable in themselves, apart from the question, whether they have the further effect of promoting feelings of enmity or hatred between the classes.

The Government of India have therefore decided to introduce at once in the Legislative Assembly a bill with the object of inserting in Chapter 15 of the I.P.C. a new section which will make it a specific offence intentionally to insult or attempt to insult religion or outrage or attempt to outrage relgious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects. Certain consequential amendments will also be proposed in the Code of Criminal Procedure."—A. P.

MR. DARA MASTERS' TOUR

COVERS 5000 MILES BY AEROPLANE

Mr Dara Masters of Bombay who has been on a tour of America and Europe is mostly making his way by air. According to the latest advices he was at the end of last month in Trieste, and is expected to fly back to India along Baghdad, Basra and Karachi route. Mr. Masters is one of the first Indians and the first Parsi to cover five thousand miles by aeroplane It appears that the only drawback in this extraordinary of conveyance is the cost of flying, but the time saved compensates for the heavy aeroplane charges.

THANKS VICEROY FOR THIS SMALL MERCY

DELHI, Aug. 18.

(BY MAIL.)

Lala Shriram, President of the Delhi Factory-owners Federation, in an interview, said that they ought to be obliged to H.E. the Viceroy for the very small help to be given to the yarn industry under the Government of India's decisions on the Textile Tariff Board's report. He was definitely against the reduction of the duty on artificial silk. Unless millowners seriously tackled the problem that faced them themselves, they could not expect any outside help. The only remedy, in his opinion, lay in carrying on a systematic propaganda in favour of Swadeshi cloth, and he was certain that the millowners would have to undertake it, if not now, a little later.—A.P.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR BURIAL.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation on Monday threw off the resolution of Dr. R. M. Mistry to obtain a medical certificate for the disposal of a dead body. The Municipal Commissioner in a letter had submitted suggestions to bring the present system of burial on the lines of the practice prevailing in England but the house were not a mood to adopt the suggestions in view of the illiteracy of the people and their religious prejudice to expose the dead bodies to the outsiders. The letter was therefore recorded.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Dosmohmed G. Khairaz moved: That the Crporation are strongly of opinion that the Commissioner should take immediate steps to prevent horses being ridden being led by syces or kept waiting for the Burra Sahebs" on the Hornby Vellard foot-path.

The Commissioner said the foot-path had been already put in order.

The horses had somehow or other to be taken to the race course and he thought what was required was a barrier on the foot-path between the palm trees and the road so that the horses going to the race course might pass in and out.

The proposition was carried.

SIGN BOARDS FOR GUIDANCE.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, then moved and Mr. R. A. Gole seconded.

That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 2570, dated the 12th June 1924, asking for a report regarding the advisability of putting up at important junctions in the City boards indicating the nearest Hospitals, Police Stations, Materity Home etc., and he be requested to expedite the submission of the report.'

The resolution was carried.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE BEFORE BURIAL.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner with regard to certain remarks made by the Coroner about the issue of death passe sby municipal ranoshis.

The Commissioner in the course of his letter said:

The necessity in India of immediate disposal and the finality of cremation favours crime, but the greatest stumbling block and the fundamental difference lies in the custom of the people, whereby of those who die, 92 per cent. in England are attended by a doctor in their last illness as against 25 per cent. only so attended in Bombay.

In these circumstances, it was considered practicable in England in 1914 to issue an order calling upon Registrars to report to the Coroner every death the cause of which was not certified by a qualified medical practitioner, and this has for the past 13 years been the practice followed.

The position to be aimed at is that attained in England where since 1919, absence of a medical certificate of the cause of death has entailed a report to the Coroner.

The questions involved in the planning of any scheme of reform are complicated and would best be settled by the appointment of a representative Committee, including the Coroner, the Commissioner of Police and members of the Municipal Corporation and Executive. To this nucleus should be added leading citizens capable of speaking with authority on communal funeral customs and the question of examination by Medical Practitioners after death has occurred. The Parsi would furnish valuable information about their admirable organisation for certifying the cause of death in members of their community. The Bombay Medical Council should also be represented. But this is a matter in which action can be taken more appropriately by Government than by the Municipality".

DR. MISTRY'S SUPPORT.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter he referred to the Public Health Committee for report. He justified the Coroner's remarks that recently made that in certain cases of murder the cause was found out after the bodies were disposed of.

Dr. Mistry submitted that burial passes should not be issued without medical certificates showing causes of deaths

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that the passes issued by ramoshis were for the purpose of registration only. He urged the House not to penalise the whole community for the sake of 50 or 100 doubtful deaths a year. Until the mass of the people attained certain standard of education, he said it was not right to make it compulsory for producing death certificates by medical men. They had also to see to the religious sentiments of the people and he thought their object was served to get coerect registration by the present system.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said under the Municipal Act they had no power to go beyond simply registering deaths. The people were poor that they had hardly a few annas to go to 'vaidyas' and 'hakims' and they could ill-afford to spend Rs. 2 for a certificate from a qualified medical man.

Sir V. A. Dabholker suggested names of six Mohmedan Councillors on the Public Health Committee. He regretted that 70 per cent. of deaths were not certified by medical men.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji moved an amendment to record the letter of the Commissioner. Mr. Hussinbhoy thought that the suggested reform should entail hardship on the poor.

Mr. Nanabhoy Luxmon seconded the amendment which being put to the vovte was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 29th instant.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
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WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
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Kalbadevi, Bombay 2
One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MAHARASHTRA RECOMMENDS MR. KELKAR

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the presidentship of the Madras Congress.—A. P.

MR. JACKSON MISSING

RANCHI, August 21.

Mr. V. B. Jackson, of the Indian Educational Service, Principal of the newly started Science College in Patna, who, according to a London message, is reported to be missing, joined the Indian Educational Service in November, 1900, and has held the posts of Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Principal of Patna College, and Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, at different times. Mr. Jackson proceeded on one year's leave to England on 16th July. He is a bachelor. —A. P.

TAKING FINGER-PRINTS OF MOTOR DRIVERS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

Government propose to introduce the Motor Ordinance which will provide for taking finger-prints of motor-drivers who propose to drive buses and lorries in Ceylon.

This has been, it is said, found necessary, as drivers who fail in test-examinations manage to go to up stations and induce their friends to secure certifictes for them by impeisonation.

It has been discovered that driving licenses are in excess of vehicles in Ceylon by nearly 6,201.—Free Press.

"RISALA VARTAMAN" DICISION

MADRAS MUSLIMS THANK SIR M. HAILEY

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Mussalmans, at a meeting held to-night, under the auspices of the Presidency Muslim League with Mr. Muhammad Mauzzam, in the chair, passed resolutions recording their gratitude to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey for his "signal service to the peace of India" by obtaining a speedy decison n the Risala Vartman case, and expressing the hope that in view of the important issue involved in the Rangila Rasul Case, every possible effort would be made to obtain an authoritative and final ruling on the scope of Section 153-A, I.P.C. The meeting also passed a resolution in favour of the re-election of the sys-

SACCO AND VANZETTI.

HISTORY OF THE CHARGE AGAINST THEM.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe writes in the "Daily News"—

Sacco and Vanzetti, Italians of Massachusetts were tried and condemned in 1921 for a hold-up murder at South Brain tree in that State During the whole of the intervening six years their case has been the subject of the most remarkable agitation ever known in America against a verdict in the criminal courts.

The men were arrested at the time of a rigorous campaign against aliens and Reds. The circumstances led certain prominent citizens of Massachussetts to form two conclusions: first, that Sacco and Vanzetti were being victimised be cause of their radical opinions; and secondly, that the police methods of identification were rightly suspect. There was added later a belief that the trial had been irregular, and therefore that justice demanded a reopening of the case.

The defence opposed to the State witnesses a large number on behalf of the accused. A strong alibi was set up for both men and evidence of good character and regular employment was given. The prosecution offered no testimony to connect either of the accused—one a factory worker, the other a fish-pedlar—with the large sum of money stolen by the Braintree murderers.

The defence committee formed in Boston proceeded by the method of motions for a new trial. They urged for example that the expert evidence as to a bullet said by the prosecution to have come from Sacco's revolver had been wrongly presented from the bench to the jury. They pointed to the striking contradictions between the evidence of the identification witnesses at the first hearing and their evidence at the trial. They were able to submit the confession of a prisoner who had been condemned for another crime. He swore that his gang had committed the Braintree outrage and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not in it.

Finally, they put in a series of sensational affidavits several of them from well-known public men which seemed to prove that the Judge had revealed during the trial a strong bias against the accused and a determination to send them to their death.

Upon such grounds as these successive applications were made for a new trial. They came to naught, for the simple and adequate reason that all alike were heard by the judge who had presided at the trial It was inevitable that he should automatically turn them down. From first to last one man alon has had to make rulings upon the facts of the case—Judge Webster Thayer.

The six years' agitation for a new trial has been of the most impressive character. It has been shared in by leading jurists and churchmen by the faculties of law colleges and by a great number of important private citizens, and it culminated in the presentation to the Governor of Massachusetts of a great petition bearing nearly half a million names collected in all regions of the United States.

Some months ago Governor Fuller appointed a special commission of three members, one of whom is Dr. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard Univrsity, to review the record and to examine new witnesses.

DO NOT FIGHT SHY OF SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 7).

in the way of their real spiritual and temporal progress. On the contrary they should concentrate their attention on their true defence which can only be made effective by reforming their religious, educational and economic condition.

(2) The Conference also opined that the Government too was not doing all it could and should to put a stop to Hindu-Muslim riots and the Conference warned it that in the end the Government will have to bear the consequences of its inaction. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Muslim sufferers of Palasipara and Kulkathi dissatisfaction at the Rangila Rasul judgment and recommending enactment suggested by Mahomedali making slanders against prophets and saints punishable were also passed. The Conference also adopted a programme of constructive work. —Free Press.

PROPAGANDA TO PUNISH CRIMES AGAINST RELIGIONS

DELHI, Aug. 22.

There is intense propaganda among the Muslims here, who, it seems, are out for drastic law to cover crimes against religions. Large posters have been broadcasted here which lay great stress on necessity of organised propaganda for the desired legislation.—Free Press.

BREACHES ON P. S. L. RY.

JODHPUR, August 22.

Breaches have occurred between Bhavi and Bilara on the P.S.L. Railway.

The Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur, informs the Free Press of India that the railway train service between Bhavi and Bilara has been suspended, temporarily owing to breaches on the line. It is expected that communication will be resum-

PROTECTION ONLY TO YARN.

(Continued from Page 7.)

the select committee to consider the question in comprehensive terms as relating to the whole textile industry and not to yarn only

Mr. Joshi repudiated the suggestions of inefficiency of Indian labour and pleaded for the recognition of the rights of labour on the part of mill-owners.

MILLOWNERS UNDESERVING?

Mr. Neogy said the mill-owners had proved themselves undeserving of support by their conduct during the boom period and the days of Swadeshi agitation. But he said the textile industry deserved support in spite of all sins of omission and commission of mill-owners because of India's traditional regard for industry He was opposed to any increased scope being allowed to select committee beyond the immediate object of the Bill.

Pandit Kunzru maintained that the arguments for the protection of yarn substantially applied to the demand for protection of cloth and said that the inference that Government stopped short of protection of cloth for fear of affffecting Lancashire's interests was unavoidable.

Mr. Jayakar maintained that the issue before the House was what was the extent and manner of protection needed by the textile industry. The Bill owed its origin to the report of the Textile Tariff Board and it was but right that select committee should be free to consider the question in its broad aspects.

SIR G. RAINY'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, the Hon. Sir George Rainy stated that the Bill was restricted to the safeguarding of yarn by the levy of duties. It would be outside the scope of the Bill if select committee considered extraneous questions. He wanted the House to be under no misapprehension. He also repudiated the suggestion that Government followed with docility, Mr. F. Noyce or any other member of the Tariff Board. He claimed that Government had brought to bear on the bill their independent judgment and the Bill was the outcome of it.

The Bill was referred to select committee 'Nem Con' and the House adjourned at half past four till tomorrow.—Free Press.

SPLITTING THE PROPOSALS

DISSATISFACTION IN ASSEMBLY CIRCLES

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Dissatisfaction is felt in the Assembly circles at the action of the Government of India in splitting their proposals for legislation based on the recommendation of the Textile Tariff Board into different Bills. By this action, it is urged, that the Government of India have indirctly deprived the Assembly of its right to consider the report of the Tariff Board as a homogenious document and either to adopt or reject or alter Government's proposals for giving effect to the findings of the Tariff Board on the industry's need for protection and its extent and manner. Government, it is admitted, are technically in order in splitting their legislative proposals and insisting on confining the discussion to the four corners of their specific proposals. The legislative rules provide firstly, that no financial proposal may be initiated except with the sanction of the Governor-General. It also provides that Government shall be entirely free in the arrangement of Government business. Thus the Assemby cannot consider the alternative protection scheme pertaining to the textile industry on the motion of a private member. It can only express its views in the form of a resolution which is only recommendatory and even that will depend entirely on the mercy of the ballot box. If the ballot box does not favour the textile resolution, it cannot be discussed.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only alternative open to the Opposition members dissatisfied with Government method of dealing with the textile question is to be obstructive and oppose Government's proposals. Excepting the Congress Party, the other parties are eagar not to lose what little benefit it may derive from Government's proposal. The Congress Party have reached no decision on the final attitude to be adopted towards the Bill. It has permitted prominent members of the Party to accept seats on the Select Committee. The object, it is said, is that the Party's representatives may have an opportunity of watching the interests of the handloom industry which, in the opinion of many of its members, would be seriously affected if Government persist in protecting yarn only.

THE MOOT POINT.

Earnest attempts will be made in the Select Committee, it is said, to secure consideration of the reactions of the duty on yarn alone on cloth and to get the Committee to express its opinion, whether or not in its opinion the yarn can be protected by duty on yarn alone or even for protection of yarn without detriment to the handloom industry and to those mills weaving finer counts by buying in the market, it is necessary to protect cloth also. If the Committee answer in the affirmative, it will be called upon to state as to the extent of protection on cloth which, in its opinion, would be necessary to permit the proposed duties on yarn. In the circumstances, it is a moot question which the Chairman of the Select Committee will be called upon to consider as to whether or not, it would be open to the Committee to consider the duty on cloth whether on the ground that the whole Tariff Board report is before the Committee or on the ground that to protect yarn effectively con-

must be levied on cloth. The latter argument, it is said, is not one which could be summarily rejected.

PRESIDENT'S RULING NOT GIVEN.

In the course of to-day's debate, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was on his legs.

Sir George Rainey rose to a point of order as to whether Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in order in referring to the portions of Tariff Board not pertaining to safeguarding of manufacturing of yarn.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta maintained that he was in order as he considered that the entire report of the Tariff Board was before the Assembly.

There was a pause when the House waited for the President's ruling, but the President abstained from giving any ruling and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resumed his speech and covered the ground outside protection of yarn. This is considered as implying that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was not entirely without an arguable case and that the President did not want to give the ruling on the spur of the moment.

It will not devolve upon the Chairman of the Select Committee to rule on the most knotty point raised by the Opposition members. Under the legislative rules, as Moulvi Yakub Muhamad, Deputy President, is on the Select Committee, he will preside over its deliberations. Moulvi Mohamad Yakub, it is apprehended, may take a technical view of the point.

Efforts are being made to appeal to Sir George Rainey to take a broad view, but if he declines to respond an interesting and complicated developments are expected to arise from the deliberations of the Select Committee.—Free Press.

INDIANS TRIAL IN SHANGHAI

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, August 22.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled today to elect various members for panels for the Standing Committees and to refer the three Tariff Bills of Sir George Rainy to Select Committees.

Sir George Rainy, replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, said pending the transfer of the administration of the Merchant Shipping Act to their Commerce Department, the Government of India had decided to appoint a qualified ship-surveyor temporarily to examine technical questions connected with the accommodation of deck passengers and life-saving appliances and to arrive at conclusions on the subject without further delay.

A large number of questions were asked by Mr. Anwarul Azim regarding the administration of the Assam Bengal Railway.

A question by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh elicited the information that twelve Indians were arrested recently at Shanghai of whom five were committed for trial before the Supreme Court. Three pleaded guilty to charges of being in possession of seditious literature with intent to distribute it and of conspiring to excite disaffection among the subjects of the King. They had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment to be followed by deportation The remaining two were probably acquitted. The facilities for the defence of accused in Shanghai were, no doubt, similar to those given in British Courts elsewhere.

Replying to the same member, Mr. Parsons said that the Agent of the East Bengal Railway had been asked to reconsider the design of a proposed railway yard to avoid the necessity of encroaching on a part of the property of the late Poet B. C. Chatterjee.—A. P.

Sir B. N. Mitra informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that while the examination of the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber in New Delhi had revealed the presence of no more loose tiles, it was considered desirable to keep the ceiling under observation for some time by fixing a fine wire-netting below the ceiling. The Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer were of opinion that the building would be quite safe once the wire-netting was placed in position.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Meworth Young, replying to Mr. K. C. Roy, said that the foreword to the Skeen Committee's report was published after due consideration by the Government of India and represented their views. Government had no particular alternatives in mind in appointing the Committee or in publishing the foreword. They merely wanted to be free to explore alternative methods. Government considered it necessary to publish the foreword in view of the wide issues raised by the report. They did not propose to publish the evidence as it was tendered in confidence, nor would they place on the table of the House the correspondence leading to the adoption of the eight unit scheme.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru put a series of supplementary questions asking whether the Sub-Committee of the main Committee had submitted a report and urged its publication. Mr. Young replied that no reference was made to it in the body of the report.—A. P.

BAN ON "FORWARD."

Mr. Young added that he had received a request from only one member of the Sub-committee for the publication of the Sub-committee's report.

Mr. Crerar replying to Mr. Gayaprasad [illegible] stated that the Government of India were not consulted by the Burma Government before they proscribed under the Post Office Act the newspaper "Forward" of Calcutta.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: What new situation arose beween the proscription and the withdrawal of the ban?

Mr. Crerar: Lapse of time (laughter).

The President announced the uncontested election of Mr. S. C. Mitra, ex-detence, to the Public Accounts Committee.

The panel to the Standing Committee attached to the Education Department was also elected without contest.

Owing to paucity of nominations the election for advisory publicity was postponed till next Monday.—A. P.

DEATH SE... CES CONFI...

KAKORI CONSPIRACY APP...

LUCKNOW, Aug.

The bench of the Oudh Chief Court ... prising the Chief Judge, Sir Louis Stu... and Mr. Justice Raza delivered judgme... to-day, on the appeals preferred by the prisoners in the Kakori Conspiracy Case and also on the Government application for enhancement of sentences of some of the prisoners. The appellate bench dismissed the appeals and confirmed the death sentences of all the four condemned prisoners namely Ramprasad, Rajendra Nath Lahiri, Raushansingh and Ashfaqullah Khan. The appeal of Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment is dismissed, but the Government application for enhancement of his sentence has been partly granted and the sentence enhanced to transportation for life. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharya who was sentenced to seven years by the Sessions Court is now sentenced to ten years' vigorous imprisonment. The sentence of seven years on Vishnusaran Dublis is similarly enhanced to one of ten years. The appeal of Manmotha Nath Gupta who was sentenced to 14 years and who is less than 20 years old is dismissed as also the Government application for enhancement of his sentence. Govinda Charan Khar originally sentenced to ten years' imprisonment has now been transported for life. The sentence of Mukandilal has similarly been enhanced from ten to transportation for life. The appeals of Ramkishen Khattri sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment, Premkishan Khanna sentenced to five years, Rajkumar Sinha sentenced to seven years and of Ramdulare Trivedi sentenced to five years are dismissed. The appeals of Ramnath Pandey and of Pranabesh Kumar Chatterjee are partly admitted. Ramnath's sentence has been reduced from five years to three years and that of Pranabesh who confessed his guilt in the Chief Court from five years to four years. Among those who were convicted in connection with this case Sachindranath Sanyal senteneed to transportation for life, his brother Bhupendranath Sanyal sentenced to five years, S. N. Bakshi senteneed to transporation for life and Bansarilal who confessed his guilt and was senteneed to five years made no appeals against their sentences.—A.P.

BAD AUGUST WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

MAIL BOATS COLLIDE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

England is experiencing very bad August weather. London has not had one day free from rain for seventeen days. During the week-end, heavy seas were again experienced round the coasts and the channel boats yesterday had the worst crossing this year.

Two accidents traceable to the weather occurred yesterday. Outside Fishguard, two Irish mail boats collided in the darkness in the heavy seas, but thanks to clever seamanship, no serious damage or loss of life occurred. The London-Margate express left the line through part of the track having been damaged by rain, but no one was seriously hurt.—B. O. W.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE ENDS.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The strike of Municipal scavengers ended this morning. It is undertood that the President and the Commissioner of the Corporation agreed to redress their grievances by raising the wages of women where such increase was recommended, by one rupee, and of men, by two and a half rupees. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 for the unexpired portion of the present year, and one lakh per annum thereafter. The proposal will be considered at to-night's meeting of the Corporation.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 22

At a meeting held yesterday the Congress Party decided to raise adjournment motions regarding water scarcity in the city the Koilkuntla shooting, Government sanctioning the expenditure required for the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

The Party also decided to support the introduction of all amending bills to the Andhra University Act.—A.P.

RACES

TING 5TH DAY

SPTANCES.

are the acceptances for aces of the Poona Summer e run on Wednesday. The rts at 2 p.m.:—

DALA PLATE. (Division I.)
Distance—6 Furlong's.

Rosette 8-10, Savage 8-8, Nayif 8, Malta 7-12, Tehran 8-8, Peach pper King 8-8, Aasuf 8-4, Rajah Dhidhaa 8-4, Back Bay 8-2, Come 8-2, Najmuzaman 8-0, Wahhas 7-12, y Thought 7-12, Noral 7-12, Itihad , Grey Hawk 7-12, Banlool Beg 7-12, aj 7-12, Shumsuzzaman 7-12,, Frangool -12, Aradin 7-12.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.
(Division II.)
(Distance—6 Furlongs.

Moohanb 8-10, Hajlan 8-10, Rosenate 8-8, Grey Master 8-8, Crossword 7-12, Sudershan 6-11, Baig 8-8, Durban 8-8, Badla 8-8, Tamaran 8-6, Yildiz 8-6, Little Wonder 8-4, Hamlet 8-2, Hilal 8-2, Reehan 8-0, Durhain 7-12, Merchant 7-12, Company 7-12, Madhoor 7-8, Dan Leno 7-8, Shapoor 7-8, Gallant 7-8, Afreet 7-8, Nasrat 7-5, Roulette 7-1.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.
(Division III).
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Ferozeshah 9-8, Nevis 9-3, Azedin 9-3, Violence 9-2, Hawad 8-12, Zeebar 8-1, Subhan 9-2, Saad 9-1, Krishan II 8-12, Mukden 8-11, Rokis 8-11, De Souza 8-8, Variety 8-8, Gog 8-8, Sarsam 8-8, Wazir 8-4, Koko 8-2, Doldol 8-2, Lincoln 8-2, Sultan 8-2, Khalil Beg 7-12, White Silk 7-12, Goodbye 7-12, Meerjan 7-12, Sadoola 7-12, Hamid Beg 7-12.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Steel Blue 11-5, Zara 9-5, Our Laddie 8-10, Shivaprasad 9-5, Gift of Song 8-13, Old Blue 8-9, Royal Result 8-9, Tripoli 7-5, Joviality 8-6, Medina 8-3, Day Delight 7-12, Tulsi 7-5, Radha Devi 7-5, Shewanti 7-4, Canberra 7-5, Don't Hurt 7-0.

THE LANSDOWN PLATE.
(Division I.)
(Distance—6 Furlongs.

Revirine 9-7,a Polychrome 9-5, Canterbury Lamb 9-3, Pack Up 9-3, Lady Junior 9-1, Gangasagar 8-13, Hobbs 7-12, Royal Gem 8-12, Bonaparte 8-10, Ismet 8-5, Old Fashioned Maid 8-3, Philippa of Hainault 8-2, P's & Q's 8-1, Ballynether 8-0, Thaxted 8-0, Golden Charm 7-12, Royal Bride 7-11, Gold Currency 7-0.

THE LANSDOWN PLATE.
(Division II).
(Distance—6 Furlongs.

Free From Care 9-7, New Style 9-7, The Fliver 9-3, Quatre Bras 8-13, Purser 8-13, Longleg 8-10, Tulshi Vrindavan 8-10, Sinhagad 8-6, Georgina 8-9, King's Yellow 8-8, Sunnymoon 8-6, Well Copped 8-0, Peculiar 8-4, Steel Blue 8-1, Puppet 7-13, Wild Flower 7-12, Bentol 7-9.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE
Distance—1 Miles.

Mansoor Beg 9-7, Silver Thrush 8-8, Revirine 9-7, Polychrome 9-5, Canter-8-12, Bucknell 8-5, Rarity 8-3, Ballard 8-2, Khatar 8-1, Arab Prince 8-1, Selman 7-11, Rehearsal 7-9, Pekin 7-9, Mozan 7-7, Kanze 7-8, France 7-2, Cardiff 6-13.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Affable 9-0, Madame Seguin 8-12, Ventose 8-11, Heron 7-10, Melesigenes 8-11, Moss 8-9, Red Hawk 8-9, School Boy 8-0, Portsoy 7-9, Keep it Dark 8-8, Capa Pie 8-6, Aborigine 8-3, L. S. D. 8-2, French Briar 8-0, Henri 7-8.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.
Distance 6 Furlongs.

Four Equare 9-0, Special Sprout 7-12, Invinola 8-13, Ad Dominum 8-7, Polecate 8-8, True Grace 7-10, Santock 8-8, Gallant Gael 8-5, Courier 7-11, Very Little 8-5, Roseate Air 8-5, Quitch 8-1, Flying Stere 8-0, Nestor 8-0.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Kadir Hajaz 9-4, Amood 8-13, Najian 8-3, Amar 7-10, Eabiq 8-2, Stability 9-1, Ferdinand 9-0, Andhra Valley 8-13, Rossoff 9-0, Safety 8-13, Mijrin 8-11, Mahfouz 8-6, Sultan Beg 8-5, Taimurlung 8-4, Moosaad 7-8, Telafar 8-1, Abyid 8-3, Cossack 8-3, Amanra 8-2, O'Brien (late Rami) 8-0, Roman 8-0, Fairdoss 7-11, Monsoon 7-9, Kuhdistan 7-8, Zoolfakar 7-6, Detective 7-0.

11,000 GUINEAS FOR DAM OF "CALL BOY."

SIR VICTOR PURCHASES "COMEDIENNE"

LONDON, August 4 (By Mail).

Sir Victor Sassoon, the owner of Hot Night, has purchased Comedienne, dam of 'Call Boy' for 11,000 guineas.—Free Press.

JUBBULPORE'S QUOTA

Through the efforts of Shah Harjiwandas Jesangbhai Contractor of Dhrangadra and Jayantilal S. Majumdar, Shroff Imperial Bank of India local Branch, the following subscriptions of over one hundred rupees have been received:—

Diwan Bahadur Seth Jamnadas Rs. 300; Shah Harjiwandas Jesangbhai Rs. 1,001; Seth Mohanlal Hargovind 201; Seth Hansrajmal Bakhtawarchand Rs. 151; Seth Ramchand Juharmal Rs. 101; Baboo Harisingh Contractor Rs. 101; Jagmohansing Jankiprasad Contractor Rs. 101; Seth Sulemanji Dossabhoy Rs. 101; Seth Sulemanji Ganibhai Rs. 101; Anonymous Rs. 100.

Including sums of less than rupees one hundred, the total viz., Rs. 2,994 has been remitted to the Sarvajanik Society, Dhrangadra and Saurashtra Seva Samitee, Ranpur for distribution in affected areas in Kathiawar. Efforts still continue to get further subscriptions.

WADHWAN CITY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF ACTUAL LOSSES.

Till recently scanty and unauthenticated reports about the damage caused by the recent heavy downpours and cyclonic winds in Wadhwan City and its forty-two villages had been received by the public of Bombay. It was found necessary to organise a Committee of Wadhwan City Subjects to try to get true reports and to help the people affected there. Accordingly, a meeting of the residents of Wadhwan City and its 42 villages was convened where it was decided to send two volunteers to get true first-hand information and a Committee was formed here with Dr. T. O. Shah as its President. The volunteers left for Wadhwan and organised sub-Committee of respectable and responsible persons of Wadhwan. The sub-Committee of Wadhwan then organised a volunteer crops and divided the same in batches. These batches were sent to different villages to collect house-to-house and village-to-village statistics of the damage done to cattle and property. The information so far received here is given below:—

Name of village	Houses damaged	Total Loss
(1) Wadhwan City	1,694	2,00,000
(2) Vaghela	97	8,000
(3) Timba	31	3,000
(4) Malod	85	4,000
(5) Kholadiad	135	8,000
(6) Muzpur	60	3,000
(7) Kharva	100	6,000
(8) Morwad (New)	75	2,000
(9) Morwad (Old)	65	1,500
(10) Rampura	232	20,000
(11) Madhad	24	4,000
(12) Samdhiala	33	4,000
(13) Gomata	30	2,000

It is, our earnest appeal to all the relief Committees as well as to the Wadhwanis residing in Bombay and elsewhere to send in, as early as possible, their quota, at any of the following addresses.

(1) Dr. T. O. Shah, opposite Marine Lines Station, Bombay. (2).
(2) Sheth Jagjivan Ujjamshev Mulji, 76, Appolo Street, Bombay (1).
(3) Harilal Panachand Shah, Vakil, High Court, Lalji Mansingh Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
(4) Pari Chh ganlal Pitamberdas, Cathedral Street, Bhuleswar, Bombay.

NOTES FROM RAJKOT

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 20.

On the 19th instant the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot had invited the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson to preside over the opening ceremony of the Rajkot State indigenous Arts and Industrial Exhibition. It was certainly a very interesting and entertaining function. The arrangements left nothing to be desired. In the centre of the Shamiana, on a small but elegant dais, the Thakore Saheb with Mr. and Mrs. Watson were accommodated on three superbly gilt silver chairs and they formed the centre of attraction. Mr. Harishankar Pandya a local pleader and citizen of varied activities set the ball rolling by reading out a speech. It was indeed very happily worded. But God alone knows when some of our speakers will learn to punctuate and pronounce their English speeches correctly. The pronunciations were bad, the intnoations were out of time. Everybody knows that the Kathiawari speaker when he talks his own language has a singsong way about him. Be this as it may, but why assume that dolorous tone, sending out a high pitched note when it was not required, followed by a sudden suffocation of voice, so that not a man heard the last words of the otherwise well-formulated sentences! This is hardly the way to address an intelligent audience. I was within two yards of the speaker and was much disappointed. Then followed the genial host our popular Thakore Saheb dressed in the correct oriental style which befits a ruler admirably in his native home. He was modest and refused to accept the eulogy so lavishly bestowed upon him by his friend and guide Mr. Pandya. And having delivered himself of his thoughts with the ease of a practised speaker, he suddenly began a harangue on the equity of the British Government in respect of its treatment of the Kathiawar ports. The audience began to feel uneasy and to inquire if Rajkot was a maritime port, which it is not. Perhaps the Thakore Saheb considred that he was bound in some way or other to take up cudgels on behalf of certain other brother chiefs. If so, the Agent to the Governor-General, pointed out the real facts of the case in plain, clear English and put matters right. As soon as the speechifying was over, the entire audience repair to witness the excellent exhibits and having done a good day's work, settled down to some very handy refreshments. The guests departed at a very late hour having enjoyed the hospitality of the ruler of Rajkot to their hearts content and with blessings for his long life and prosperity.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD

The following is a statement of the Earnings for the month of July last of the above Company:—

Electric Supply: earnings for the month of July 1927 Rs. 6,50,588; Total earnings upto the end of July 1927 Rs. 48,89,491.

Traction (Trams and Buses): earnings for the month of July 1927 Rs. 5,53,310; Total earnings upto the end of July 1927 Rs. 38,33,491.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 5,91,470.

"MOTHER INDIA."

MR. TARAKNATH DAS' REVIEW.

Mr. Tarakanath Das writes in "The People".—

During recent years, the awakening in the Orient and particularly the unrest as well as propagandists. Miss Katherine Mayo, an American journalist, the author of "The Isles of Fear," a book which discredits everything in the Philippino nationalist movement and opposes very strongly the idea of granting independence to the people of the Philippines has presented us with a new book, "Mother India", which is the result of her visit to India and her study of the social and political conditions there.

It is a powerful book, written in clear and forceful language and convincing manner. It condemns the existing social and religious practices of the Hindu society which fosters child-marriage, keeps women in ignorance, and bondage and practises the abominable custom of "untouchability" which places more than 60 million people of India—the so-called lower strata of the Hindu society—beyond the pale of human consideration. It exposes the terrible lack of sanitation in India which fosters plague, malaria, cholera, small-pox and other diseases. Lack of sanitation and the diseases-infested condition of India is a world menace. Miss Mayo thinks that there is a "conspiracy of silence" regarding the actual condition of India and she has written the book to rouse the world conscience and also the Hindus, so that some genuine and earnest efforts may be made to remedy this condition.

WHITE-WASHING BRITISH RULE.

Miss Mayo frankly white-washes the British rule in India and places it on the high pedestal of altruistic adventure of civilising the people of India. This phase of the book will not be palatable to Indian nationalists and to impartial students of India who will take it as British inspired or self-inspired propaganda against the political aspirations of the people of India. Miss Mayo's conclusions on the political condition of India may be regarded as the creed of the British Tories like Lord Birkenhead Lard Winterton and others. Nor will these conclusions stand the test of critical study prescribed by standard works like Ramsay MacDonald's "The Government of India", William Digby's "Prosperous British India," Hynman's "Awakening of Asia" Bishop Fisher's "Silent Revolution in India" or "India" and "World Brotherhood" by Sunderland, and other similar books on Economic and political conditions of India. It may be mentioned that such books as the "Rise of Christian Power in India" and "Consolidation of British Power in India" by Major Basu, an Indian scholar, "England's Debt to India" by Lala Lajpat Rai, and "British Fiscal Policy in India" by Prof. Banerjee of Calcutta University give us the other side of the story In this connection it may be said that no student of Indian history can afford to miss "The Other Side of the Medal" by Edward Thompson which presents a vivid picture of British methods of keeping India under subjection.

"EARLY TO MARRY EARLY TO DIE."

The terrible consequence of child-marriage practised by the Hindu society has been graphically described by Miss Mayo. She gives the opinion of men like L. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Gandhi, Indian and British law-makers as well as Indian and foreign medical men and women, and then indicts the orthodox Hindu leaders particularly the Brahmins for their opposition to legislation which will bring about a healthy change. Child-marriage prevents the healthy growth of a movement for the education of Indian women because once a child is married it is practically impossible for her to develop either physically or intellectually Child-marriage means premature death to millions of Hindu women who become objects of satisfaction of beastly lust of their husbands and become mothers at a very tender age. Many of them die from the effects of child-birth, others bear sickly undeveloped children and sometimes dead babies. These children born of child-mothers dack physical strength and swell the figures of infant mortality in India. The average longevity of Indians is the lowest in the world and one of the root-causes of this is child-marriages. Miss Mayo calls a spade a spade and tersely suggests that "early to marry early to die" is the actual situation in India. In recent years Hindu leaders have taken some interest in the subject and have shown signs of uneasiness, but Indian politicians accuse the British of not doing their best for the education of the people in India. They point out that it is a crying shame that India has the lowest percentage of literacy among the civilised counties of the world. Miss Mayo's contention, that the British have done their best to educate the people of India, is not true. However she charges Hindu society tightly for preventing spread of education among women and untouchables. In the chapter "Why Is Light Denied?" the author discusses the question at length. To quote her:

First, of British India's population of two hundred and forty-seven million persons, about 50 per cent., are women. The people of India, as has been shown have steadfastly opposed the education of women. And the combined efforts of the British Government, the other-minded Indians, and the Christian missions, have thus far succeeded in conferring literacy upon less than 2 per cent. of the womankind. Performing the arithmetical calculation herein suggested, one arrives at an approximate figure of 121,000,000, representing British India's illiterate women.

Secondly, reckoned in with the population of Brtish India are sixty million human beings called "Untouchables." To the education of this element the great Hindu majority has ever been and still is strongly, actively and effectively opposed. Subtracting from the Untouchables' total their female half as having already been dealt with in the comparatiive figures, 5 per cent. of literacy among its males, we arrive at another 28,500,000, representing another lot of Indians condemned to illiteracy by direct action of the majority will (pages 199-200).

"WORLD MENACE".

The sanitary condition of India is so terrible that Miss Mayo rightly characteries it as a "world menace." Miss Mayo discusses the prevalent diseases malaria, hookworm, cholera, plague and the existing lack of sanitation in India in a graphic manner. It is worth-while to quote following passages:

Whenever India's real condition becomes known, said an American Public Health expert now in international service, "all the civilized countries of the world will turn to the League of Nations and demand protection against her." (page 371).

Malaria, altogether, is one of the great and costly curses of the land, not alone because of its death-rate but even more because of the lowered physical and social conditions that it produces, with their invitation to other forms of disease (page 367).

It is estimated that over 80 per cent. of the people of Madras and 60 per cent. of those of Benal, harbour hookworms. And in this connection Dr. Andrew Balfour makes an interesting calculation. As to India he says:

"A conservative estimate shows that 45,000,000 wage-earners in that country are infected with hookworm. In 1915 the Statistical Dep artment calculated the average wage of an able-bodied agricultural labourer in Bengal at 10 rupees monthly .....Assuming that the average yearly wage of the 45,000,000 infected labourers is 100 rupees each these men are at present earning Rs. 4,500,000,000 annually. Now the managers of tea estates in the Darjeeling district estimate that the Rockfeller anti-hookworm campaign there.....has increased the labour efficiency of the coolies from 25 to 50 per cent. Suppose that in India only 10 per cent. increased efficiency is achieved. Even so the Rs. 4,500,000,000 become Rs. 4,950,000,000." (page 374).

But how are you to prevent hookworm when people will not use latrines and when no orthodox Hindu, and certainly no woman, will consent to wear shoes? (page 373).

Miss Mayo discusses the so-called spirituality of the Hindus when they huge ignorance and superstition and keep their own people in terrible social subjection unknown to any other part of the world. She exposes the hypocrisy of the Brahmins and the cult of cow-worship and the Hindu-Muslim quarrels due to slaughter of cows. She courageously points out that no one ill-treats cows worse than the Hindu ('gowala' who uses 'fukka' and then sells the cow to a butcher to be slaughtered. The chapters on "The Sacred Cow", and "The Quality of Mercy" will be eye-openers to many. Miss Mayo substantiates her propositions by citing from no less responsible persons than Mr. Gandhi.

PROGRESS AMONG PARSIS.

It should be noted that Miss Mayo after her conversations with some of the Indian Princes has come to the conclusion that they would prefer British rule to Indian Swaraj. If the English leave India to-day there will be a civil war among the Indian princes to extend their sway, and the ignorant masses of India will prefer an Indian prince to the Swarajist leaders of India. She quotes the opinion of some Muslim leaders who think that if the British leave India they will establish their rule, with the aid of their co-religionists across the Indian frontier.

Miss Mayo affirms that educated Hindus like to talk but will not work in the field of uplifting their fellow men and women in villages. She thinks that the condition of the Hindu society is rotten to the core and this can only be remedied throukh the awakening of Indian intelligentsia to their duty of making sincere efforts to change the conditions.

Let me quote about the educational condition of the Parsi as compared with that of the Hindus:

Eight hundred per 1,000 of their men (Parsees) are literate as against the 115 literates per 1,000 of male Hindus. The Parsis neither sequester nor suppress their women, but favour their adequate education. Thus 672 per 1,000 of the women of the Parsis are literate, as against the 14 per 1,000 female literates of the Hindus. (Page 416).

The book is bitter reading for any Hindu who has any self-respect and loves his Mother India and cherishes sincere desire to serve her and raise her from her present degraded condition. One will not have to agree with Miss Mayo in every detail: but none can disnute that the present condition of the Hindu society is deplorable and it needs over-hauling through Hindu efforts Every Hindu should recognise the existing evils in the Hindu society and 'act' to better the condition. Let us hope that the orthodox as well as the progressive Hindu leaders will carefully read Miss Mayo's book and judge for themselves what should be done to purify Hindu society through needed social reforms and social revolutions of radical type which will raise the status of women, abolish child-marriage, and untouchability, and spread education and sanitation.

SLANDER OF HINDU WIDOWS

APOLOGY FROM "STATESMAN" DEMANDED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At a largely attended public meeting held in the Howrah Town Hall, Mr. Akhil Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee presiding, a resolution was passed condemning in emphatic terms the publication in "The Statesman" of vile, false and mischievous aspersions, cast by Mr. Pilcher and others on Hindu widows and calling upon the editor to tender unqualified apology for the publication of the slander, at the first opportunity. The meeting also urged on the the public of Bengal to boycott the paper and further called upon the young men of the country to organise propaganda for the same.—Free Press.

"HALF-TRUTHS & FALSEHOODS."

CALCUTTA MEDICOS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 22.

At a meeting of the members of the Medical profession in Calcutta held with Sir Nilratan Sircar in the chair under the auspices of the Bengal Medical Association, it was resolved "that this meeting most emphatically condemns the deliberately mischievous use made in "Mother India" of hospital statistics and fragmentary records of experience of medical men and women in India, evidently for an ulterior object.

"This meeting declares that the statements in the book recording incidence of diseases, spread of epidemics and causes of infantile mortality and physical deterioration of the people of this country can only be regarded as a mixture of half truth and falsehoods."—Free Press.

PROSCRIBE MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

A COCONADA PROTEST.

COCANADA, Aug. 22.

The East Godavari District Educational Council resolved to request the Government of Madras to recommend to the Government of India to at once proscribe Miss Catherine Mayo's book "Mother India" said to contain scandalous libels against the Indian nation as a whole.—Free Press.

INDIAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page 6.)

the poor' by rack-renting and extortionate profits on food-stuffs.

The small-pox epidemic in Durban had one very salutary effect. It put to shame some of the Indian landlords, who had allowed their slum tenements to be reduced to a wretched insanitary condition. It stirred them also to help to provide 'comforts' for the quarantine camp. It thus brought Indians of both sections together. But there were unfortunately other minor causes which revived the old antipathies as soon as the crisis was over.

(To be continued).

THE TWO DRAFTS

COMMONWEALTH BILL SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, General Secretary of the National Federation, an analysis side by side of the Commonwealth of India Bill and the draft of the Swaraj Constitution recently made by some members of the Independent Labour Party. He remarks that there seems to be a general impression that in the I. L. P. draft some considerable changes have been incorporated. The point I wish to bring out is that the framers of that Bill express their heavy obligation to the Commonwealth of India Bill. The Commonwealth Bill has quite frankly been taken as a foundation for the I. L. P. measure.

"Not only the foundation but practically the whole of the superstructure is identical in the two Bills. More than three-fourths of the provisions of the I. L. P. Bill are identical with those of the Commonwealth Bill. On practically all essential points the two Bills are identical."

DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Shiva Rao then proceeds to note the differences and states that "a somewhat important change in the new draft is that it vests the power of appointing Governors of Provinces in the Governor-General in Council and not in the King. This may affect the autonomy of the Provinces. The most important differences between the two Bills are in regard to defence, local self-Government and the system of franchises. The I. L. P. Bill has eliminated the whole chapter on defence. That has also been the treatment accorded to the chapter of the Commonwealth Bill on sub-provincial Government." Mr. Shiva Rao also points out that while the Commonwealth Bill left the problem of Indian States as not relevant to the framing of a Swaraj constitution, the I. L. P. Bill gives a guarantee that the treaty rights enjoyed by the rulers of the Indian States will be respected by the Swaraj Government and also provides for the States being included within the jurisdiction of the Central Legislature. He concludes:

"I have analysed the two drafts because of the misconceptions now prevailing about the scope and the character of the Commonwealth Bill. As Dr. Besant has repeatedly said in India and also in a memorable speech on the occasion of the anniversaries of Shivaji and Tilak in London towards the end of July this year, if all parties in India should agree to back up a measure which does not give to India less than the Commonwealth of India Bill, she and her co-workers would be prepared to withdraw the latter. As many Indian papers have suggested, it would be well in my humble opinion for the various political organisations to take the two drafts for a comparative study and come to an agreement. A small committee of different parties may do considerable preliminary work in this direction and submit a draft acceptable to all to the next Congress in Madras."

Two more physical training experts, Messrs. T. M. Patel and Shrotri of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, have been deputed by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to develop the physical culture of Hindus in United Provinces.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

ate allow sufficient freedom to the Academic Council and the Syndicate? Will these latter bodies, in their turn, respect the authority of the Senate, "the supreme governing body of the University"? Again, will the Syndicat and the Academic Council work hand in hand, or will it be necessary for the Senate to frequently interfere? It is, of course, very difficult to answer these questions. Everything depends on the tradition that will be created by the Vice-Chancellor or the Rector during the first five years of the Senate, and instances are not wanting where a fortunate coincidence has enabled a rickety constitution to achieve-wonders. But this is an argument which can be advanced to justify any wretched piece of legislature and it need not stop us from expressing our fears if there be any.

LESSON OF MADRAS.

It may be asked why this bearish outlook before the measure has had its trial. But the innovation of the Academic Council is not original. Those who have seen the draft of the Bill must have noticed that many of its clauses are more or less bodily copied from Madras Act VII of 1923 and the experience of the University of Madras ought to serve us as a good guide in examining the Bombay Bill. The "Educational Review" of Madras in its June number publishes a valuable article on "University Reform in Madras" and the following extracts from the article are instructive:—

"In the Madras University Senate, under the new constitution, the actual Senate is a University Court. But it attempts to function all the same as a University Senate. . . . . If the Senate took it into its head to go into more details of administratios it ceases to be a Court, and becomes an academic Senate such as the precious Senate of the University was. This is a cardinal instance of the mis-understanding of the functions of a vast general body like this. The character of the meetings of the Senate to any dispassionate observer will bear this out."

"The academic functions of the old Senate, such as the adoption of the courses, the arrangements of examinations, the affiliating and inspecting of Colleges have been taken away from the Senate and entrusted to a separate body—the Academic Council. The detachment of these functions from the Senate is another clear indication that the Senate was intended to be a purely administrative body and no more. It is vested with some revisionary powers with certain limitations in regard to matters which fall within the purview of the Academic Council. But the fact of the limitations only goes to show that that is not a body qualified to deal with them 'ab initio.' The Academic Council of the University therefore takes over completely the academic functions of the University, they ought to have been left entirely to themselves in regard to this matter except where their decisions go against the policy and general purposes of the University as laid down by the Senate. This is not recognised clearly enough in the Act. But what is worse there has been introduced a combination and a division.'"

"This body (the Syndicate) again attempts to functions as an executive body of the Senate as the previous syndicates did. And they apparently quickly assume that they have all the powers the previous Syndicate exercised. There is this fundamental difference in character. Constituted as it is, it cannot be regarded as the committee of the Senate or of any other single body. Containing representatives of all the other bodies, "it is a body by itself" and must function strictly under the powers vested in it by the Act, as in fact other bodies have to do. In the case of the older Syndicate, it could do everything it cared to do as the Committee of the supreme body of the Senate, and wherever excess of power was pointed out, all that had to be done to put the matter right was to obtain the ratification of the Senate. But in the case of the present Syndicate, ratification by the Senate cannot set all matters right."

It is clear from above that in Madras at present things are not quite happy. The Senate is trying to assert its authority and is interfering with detail which were intended to be ordinarily outside its jurisdiction; and the Academic Council and the Syndicate are neither subordinate to nor independent of the Senate. What grounds have we to suppose that things will work better in Bombay?

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

I believe I have been able to show so far that not only will the new University Bill mark no advance but we need not be quite surprised to find things getting much worse. It is most essential that in an institution like the University all members are ordinarily of the same opinion and the Senate and other bodies are certain of mutual support and co-operation. When this is not the case and there are two or three sections well balanced, as in the controversy of classics versus vernaculars, resolutions are passed and rescinded, measures are discussed and sent back for reconsideration, or occasionally, such measures are passed as only blacken the fair name of the University. Howsoever we consider the problem, there appears no escape from the creation of Provincial Universities or, if that is not going to be from deliberately splitting the teaching and affiliating functions of the University. The Bill probably has this latter objective in view, but does not boldly declare it as it ought to have done. Says the writer of the article referred to above, "If the Government had made up their mind, therefore, through their legislation to work the two (teaching and affiliating functions) together they ought in logical consistency to have given the University a constitution which would be sufficiently autocratic in character to keep the two ideals distinctly before them and carry out that which was necessary for the development of each part with adequate provision and perhaps absolute authority. With the constitution provided this is obviously impossible "..... ....."The constitution devised for the University shows all the marks of indecision on the part of the authors and provides a machinery, which cannot but show undue friction and obstruction in the working. A teaching ideal and an affiliating ideal cannot go exactly into team work. From the very beginning the University (of Madras) has shown this incompatibility so that at every step, the working of the Act on the part of the Senate or the Syndicate of the University towards going forward in the direction of developing Madras into a teaching University evoked the not unnatural jealousy of the affiliating portion, so that in the result the ultimate ideal reachable by the Madras University seems clearly to be that to which perhaps the weakest affiliated college could attain to."

In summarising my three articles on the University Bill I could not have chosen words more appropriate than those used by the writer quoted here. Reason as well as experience tells us that the only legitimate road toward University Reform is through Provincial Universities. But the Government fights shy of the step because of the idea that the provincial universities are unthinkable unless we provide lakhs of rupees as non-recurring and recurring expenditure. I should like to examine this problem in another article and show that the ideal of Provincial Universities is not impracticable as it is believed to be, even in these days of financial stringency.

(To Be Continued.)

INDIA'S CALUMNY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its issue of 30th July last at p.200 under 'Personalities of the week,' the Illustrated London News, London, in referring to General Dyer's death, adds as follows:—

"Brought to prominence by the rebellion at Amritsar in 1919, his methods during which caused bitter controversy."

Any one acquainted with Genera Dyer's doings, must readily admit that the expression 'rebellion' misrepresents the whole situation and discredits the British rule in India after a peaceful administration of 150 years. When will such a calumny cease? While India is overwhelmed with calamities and thus can hardly afford to notice them, these small stings inject malignity into British opinion about her innocent and over-generous children. Did General Dyer really pose before the British public as their Saviours'. Will not the India Office save its own reputation by promptly correcting the Editor.—Yours, etc.

R. P. KARANDIKAR.

Bombay, Auf. 18.

A CONTRADICTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I strongly contradict the news that has constantly appeared in the press in connection with the agitation regarding the writings in the "Peshwa" of Delhi against Shivaji, namely, that Khawja Hasan Nizami is the 'defacto' editor and proprietor of this fortnighty journal. I know Khawja Hasan Nizami as well as Aziz Hasan Bagai for about twenty years and I can say authoritatively that Khawja Hasan Nizami has nothing to do with the writings in the "Peshwa". Time was when the editor of the "Peshwa" in regular services of the Khawja but since January last the former has given up the service. In these circumstances to call upon Khawja Hasan Nizami to tender an apology to the entire Hindu Community for the scurrilous writings of the "Peshwa" is certainly not fair. I am not in sympathy with the "Peshwa" articles regarding Shivaji, but I cannot tolerate that the names of persons having nothing to do with the said writings, should be unnecessarily dragged into the controversy.—Yours etc.

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